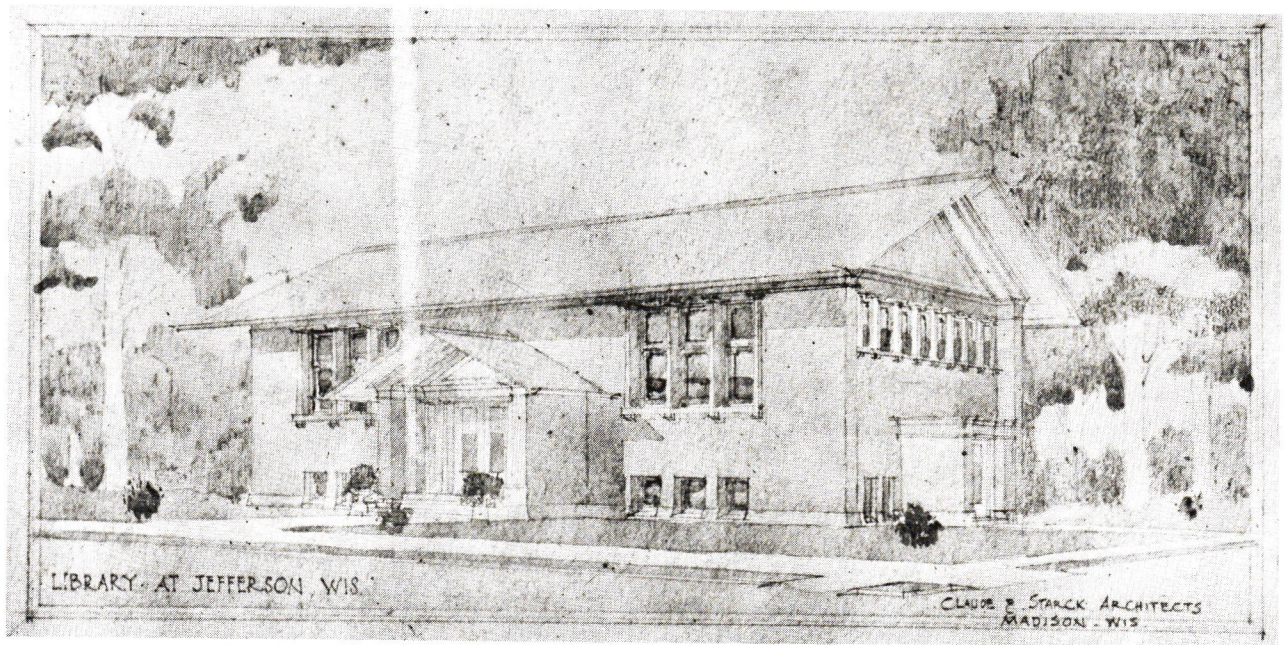


The
**PRAIRIE
SCHOOL**
Review

Volume XIV

Final Issue

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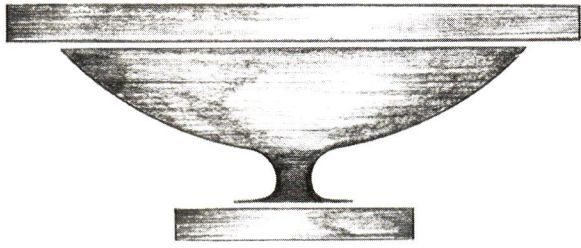


*Jefferson Public Library, 305 South Main
Street, Jefferson, 1911, Claude and Starck, Architects.
Drawing: Louis W. Claude Collection*

Cover

*Jefferson Public Library, Jefferson, Wisconsin, 1911
Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr,
Jr.*

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The PRAIRIE SCHOOL *Review*

Volume XIV

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Frieze Detail, Carnegie Library, Barron. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



From the EDITORS

*This is the final issue of **The Prairie School Review**. We regret the termination of what we like to think of as a major voice in the documentation of an extraordinary facet of American Architectural history. It seems that time, money, and a change in attitudes are all responsible for our decision to stop publication. We no longer have the time necessary to do what must be done and the cost has become prohibitive. These are negative reasons, but the change of attitude is positive.*

*When we began **The Prairie School Review**, the appreciation and attention given to the work of Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and their contemporaries was at a low point. Sullivan's Garrick Theater had just been demolished, Wright's Robie house was threatened, and many of the architects whose work was to be in **The Prairie School Review** were confined to footnotes in obscure journals. Architectural historians, for the most part, had not considered the work of the members of the Prairie School to be of enough significance to deserve any major scholarly efforts. This is no longer true.*

During the past two decades, upwards of one hundred books have addressed themselves to the architects and architecture of the Prairie School, the Arts and Crafts movement, and related subjects. Dozens of articles, pamphlets, and catalogs have also appeared. Several major exhibitions have been mounted and small local shows are prepared each year. We are all richer for this change in appreciation and attitude towards the Prairie School.

*Virtually all of the published material mentioned above includes some references to **The Prairie School Review**. For this we are grateful, pleased, and proud. We thank all those who wrote for us, encouraged us, and subscribed to **The Prairie School Review**.*



Louis W. Claude: *Madison Architect of The Prairie School*

T. B. Scott Free Library, Merrill, 1911, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

by Gordon D. Orr, Jr., FAIA

The author is a Campus Architect for the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin and has practiced independently in Connecticut and Florida. He holds an architectural degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a Master of Arts in Art History from the University of Wisconsin. A holder of a National Council of Architectural Registration Boards certificate, he is currently licensed to practice in Wisconsin and Rhode Island. In addition to his membership in the Society of Architectural Historians, the Association for Preservation Technology and Historic Madison, Inc., he is currently the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Historic Resources of the American Institute of Architects. He serves as a member of the State of Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board and the City of Madison Landmarks Commission.

Wisconsin's prairie heritage of other native architects has been obscured by the presence of the work of its own native son, Frank Lloyd Wright. Fortunate, indeed, is the state to have such magnificent examples as Wright's own Taliesin in Spring Green, the Hardy House in Racine, and the Gilmore House in Madison, to name but a few. Architects of national stature from beyond the state have contributed to its exemplary collection of noteworthy Prairie School buildings such as Purcell and Elmslie's Jump River Town Hall, the First National Bank in Rhineland, the Harold C. Bradley House in Shorewood Hills, and their First Congregation Church

Community house in Eau Claire, Wisconsin; and George W. Maher's residential designs in Wausau and Madison.²

Recent research has documented some of Wisconsin's own architects whose stature was not as broad, but whose accomplishments deserve recognition in the development of the Prairie School. Their buildings are found throughout the smaller communities spreading from Oak Park to Minneapolis. The names of Percy Dwight Bentley, Russell Barr Williamson, Alvan E. Small, and Claude and Starck have received some attention and perhaps deserve much more. Percy Dwight Bentley was unusual in that his background did not include experience or apprenticeship with Sullivan or Wright. Both Percy Dwight Bentley and Russell Barr Williamson developed practices relatively limited in their

1 A study of Madison's Prairie School architecture was initially encouraged by Mr. Alan Mast, then of the Department of Art History at the University of Wisconsin, as an independent research project. This was later developed under the guidance of Professor James Watrous, of the Department of Art History at the University of Wisconsin, into a Master's Thesis. The discovery of several local architects led to this more detailed investigation of Claude and Starck beyond the bounds of Madison, to which the original thesis was limited.

2 H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries*, (Toronto 1972), many references for both Purcell and Elmslie and George W. Maher: *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. I, No. 1, "George W. Maher-Architect of the Prairie School" by J. William Rudd and PSR Vol. II, No. 1, "Purcell and Elmslie, Architects" by David Gebhard.



Louis W. Claude; Drawing by Leland D. Lamb, a commercial artist who shared offices with Claude from around 1930 until 1932. Lamb also assisted with some renderings for the office.

geographical area of influence.³ Two architectural firms practiced in Madison exhibiting at times a high degree of competence in their chosen design directions, often Prairie School Architecture. Both had periods of experience in the office of Louis H. Sullivan. Alvan E. Small's practice was the more modest and was restricted generally to Madison. The firm of Claude and Starck was broader in its geographical sphere as they practiced throughout the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, and included one excellent building in the State of Washington.⁴

The origins of this firm and the work that they did often represents a strong grasp of Prairie School design techniques with a conviction that must have persuaded clients to follow their leadership.

6

Although both Louis W. Claude and Edward F. Starck were partners throughout the important periods of their architectural excellence, Louis W. Claude is reputed to

3 For Percy Dwight Bentley: *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, "Percy Dwight Bentley at La Crosse", by H. Allen Brooks; and for Russell Barr Williamson (1893-1964) unpublished Master's thesis, "Prairie School Architecture in Milwaukee; Russell Barr Williamson" by Juanita M. Elias, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1974.

4 Some limited discussions of Alvan E. Small and Claude and Starck have appeared in my writings, see Bibliography.

have been most responsible for the design and direction of the firm.⁵

Louis Ward Claude was born at Eagle Craig, the family English style cottage at Devils Lake near Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1868. He was the son of Louis J. Claude who was born in Liverpool, England in 1825 and who died at Devils Lake in 1893. Louis J. Claude had married Elvira Ward of Ramapo, New York who died in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1929. Louis W. Claude attended high school in Baraboo, Wisconsin riding back and forth from Devils Lake to high school on horseback. He later entered the University of Wisconsin as a General Science major in 1887. In addition to courses in French, Algebra, Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometry, and Rhetoric, his studies included work in drawing, building construction, and mathematics. In all courses he achieved good grades.⁶ During this time, Claude was employed by the architectural firm of Conover and Porter in Madison, the same firm that had employed Frank Lloyd Wright.⁷

Allan D. Conover was a professor of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin and had played a significant role in the design of the structure for Science Hall, a building with which Wright had some limited association. Claude left the firm in December of 1889 after two and one-half years of study at the University of Wisconsin and three years of employment which may have included a slight overlap during the time that Wright was also employed by Conover and Porter. Like Wright, Claude sought employment and worked in the office of Adler and Sullivan from about January of 1890 through the latter part of 1891, just slightly short of two years.⁸

5 The author is indebted to Mr. LaVergne Becker and Mr. James M. Milward for their generous assistance in recalling some events, of identifying sources, and suggesting further leads resulting from their employment with Louis W. Claude in the years of practice after the dissolution of the partnership.

6 Registrar's office has Louis W. Claude in attendance from 1887 through the first half of the junior year, the fall semester of 1889 with many high grades.

7 *Frank Lloyd Wright to 1910, the First Golden Age*, Grant Carpenter Manson, pp. 12 and 13, indicates Wright's employment with Allan Darst Conover (firm of Conover and Porter) began in 1885 and terminated in 1887 when he departed for Chicago. *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 50, No. 2, 1967, "Frank Lloyd Wright—The Madison Years; Records versus Recollections," Thomas S. Hines, Jr., indicates that Wright was in attendance at the University of Wisconsin from 1886 through 1887.

Letter of December 21, 1889, over the initials of A.D.C. (Allan D. Conover) from Conover and Porter, Architects, says "To whom it may concern L. W. Claude has been employed by us as a draughtsman for three years past. We take pleasure in recommending him as being skillful in perspective sketching and detailing and as a steady and industrious man. Conover and Porter."

8 On November 28th, 1891, Adler and Sullivan wrote "Louis W. Claude, Esq., Dear Sir:- Your services, while in our employ, were always valuable, and we take pleasure in testifying to your general intelligence and efficiency as a draughtsman. We regret the circumstances which cause a severance of our relations. Very truly yours, Adler and Sullivan," the signature in Sullivan's handwriting.

Claude worked in the office of Sullivan during the time when Wright and Elmslie were also there. It is possible that Claude may have worked on the Schiller Building while cementing a personal relationship with Wright which was to remain important to Claude throughout his life.⁹ Claude then had short periods of employment with D. H. Burnham and Company, Chicago, and Schlacks and Ottenheimer, also in Chicago. Henry J. Schlacks and Henry A. Ottenheimer had both worked for Adler and Sullivan and maintained a partnership for about five years before separating. Louis Claude evidently returned to Madison in the summer of 1893 and the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin appointed him as an assistant of Engineering at a salary of \$225 for the fall term.¹⁰ It is quite possible that after the expiration of his teaching appointment at the end of 1893, he began to embark upon his own professional practice. The first indication of this was probably the article that appeared in the January 13, 1895, edition of the *Madison Democrat*.¹¹ That notice identified a building already designed indicating that a practice was already in existence.

His first listing in a Madison City Directory indicated an office at 29 West Main Street which would have placed him directly on the Capitol square in downtown Madison.¹² Shortly thereafter a business address in an adjoining block on West Main Street appeared and the firm was now listed as Claude and Starck.¹³

Edward F. Starck was the son of John H. Starck, a man who played a leading role in the construction business of Madison.¹⁴ Edward F. Starck was ten when the family moved to Madison and he attended schools in the city. Little is known of his education although he did work with various architectural offices: D. R. Jones of Madison, Edward Townsend Mix and Company of Milwaukee, and Handy and Cady of Chicago.¹⁵ Louis W. 9 A set of original ink on linen tracings, floor plans only, for the Schiller building, without date at a scale of 1/16"=1'-0" were among Claude's possessions.

10 From the minutes of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin for September 7, 1893, "Resolved: That the President be authorized to appoint, upon recommendation of the Engineering Board, an assistant in Engineering, Louis W. Claude, for the fall term at a salary not exceeding \$225. The appointment being necessary in consequence of the fact that Mr. Smith cannot enter upon his duties until January 1st, 1894."

11 *The Madison Democrat*, Sunday morning, January 13, 1895.

12 Madison City Directory for 1896-97.

13 The listing in the 1898-99 *Madison City Directory* is the first appearance of Claude and Starck as a firm. The article in *Madison Past and Present, 1852-1902*, gives a date of 1896 as the formation of the partnership.

14 Information was obtained from the obituary of Frank A. Starck, a brother, in the *Wisconsin State Journal* of June 29, 1936.

15 Additional biographical data on Edward F. Starck was obtained from *Madison Past and Present, 1852-1902*, as well as from the obituary in the Capital Times, October 28, 1947.

Claude with his greater educational depth and experience with Adler and Sullivan and D. H. Burnham and Company would have been the dominant designer of Prairie School Architecture in the firm. Starck's experience with Handy and Cady, however, might have provided a sympathetic or even strong conviction of a modern architectural design tendency for the period although there is no evidence to support this. In reviewing the many buildings which have now been identified as Claude and Starck, it is possible to recognize that a strong contemporary design conviction existed within the firm. Yet the architects likely bowed to the prevailing taste in many cases in order to retain a commission since the firm practiced in several styles simultaneously.

The firm designed a wide range of building types. Their practice grew from an initial start in residential work, where most architectural firms begin, to include public schools, apartment and hotel projects, small banks, commercial blocks, automotive sales and repair buildings, municipal buildings and public libraries. A variety of architectural styles developed in their office, and it is possible to discern the initiation and growth of their use of a specific architectural stylistic form. As a type was first developed and successfully improved, the firm would not relinquish that design concept for many years, even though additional design types became a part of their practice.

Their earliest work, containing a project or two prior to the establishment of the partnership, shows an affinity for some of George W. Maher's designs. The use of floral motifs in the stained glass windows, the use of a large single bold dormer forming a strong roof projection, the graceful curved, carved hood over the front entrance, and the bold alternating courses of stone on columns recall George W. Maher's buildings. Perhaps the first building designed by Louis W. Claude in this form is the Adolph Kayser Home¹⁶ at 802 East Gorham Street, probably built in the mid 1890's. While not a copy of any of Maher's work, the relationship seems evident. Equally impressive is the house in University Heights for Professor Balthasar H. Meyer at 1937 Arlington Street.¹⁷

While the firm had designed several large square residences with imposing third story or attic dormers reminiscent of the work of George Maher, by 1902 when Madison was celebrating its 50th Anniversary, a series of commissions for important persons within the community had been completed. A large brick residence at 140 West Gilman Street for Mr. Herman J. Veerhusen, a principal in the Olson and Veerhusen clothing store,

16 House is illustrated in *Madison Past and Present, 1852-1902*.

17 House is mentioned in *Madison Past and present, 1852-1902*.



Adolph A. Kayser House, 802 E. Gorham Street, Madison, c1895, Louis W. Claude, Architect.



Professor Balthasar H. Meyer House, 1937 Arlington Place, Madison, Claude and Starck, Architects, pre-1902.

was built. Similarly another large brick residence was built for Mr. Henry H. Morgan, a lawyer at 10 Langdon Street. Several blocks away, in an entirely different style, a home at 412 Wisconsin Avenue for Dr. Edmund J. Hart, Dentist, was completed representing a form with steeply pitched roofs, sharp dormers, stucco wall finish and window bays. This form was to be seen and further developed in other later homes. The home for Professor J. Morgan Clements at 609 Lake Street represented a unique third story treatment with chord segments inter-

Henry H. Morgan, Esq., House, 10 Langdon Street, Madison, pre-1902, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



secting so as to form a pointed arch. Other homes in the same central area of the city were built for the distinguished Wisconsin residents Mr. William F. Vilas at 12 East Gilman Street and Mr. Lucian M. Hanks at 525 Wisconsin Avenue. These two homes occupying adjoining properties have since been demolished for the National Guardian Life Insurance Company.¹⁸

Louis W. Claude's own home was constructed in 1902 at 831 Prospect Place and it represents a design very similar to George Maher's William H. Isom House in Wilmette, Illinois (1900).¹⁹ Similar steeply pitched roofs, the use of a half timbering effect, with stucco reminiscent of tudor architecture, yet clearly a transitional form soon to be supplemented by simple lines was exhibited.²⁰ Claude's own house represented a form to be seen in at least five additional houses that have been identified in a period that extends to 1915. It is entirely likely that considerably more houses of this type exist and that they are the work of Claude and Starck. The George P. Miller House at 1125 Rutledge Street, built in 1907 for the president of the G. P. Miller Lumber Company, is typical of this design. Mr. Miller had lived in the immediate neighborhood before building his new house.

Madison was still a young community, slightly over 50 years old, and land was still available in the residential areas. Thus, if a person had lived in a neighborhood and desired a new house, a tendency to move within a short distance of where the original house existed, only to build a larger or more current design home. The homes by Claude and Starck are clustered in areas, such as where the Miller House faces Orton Park. At least five additional Claude and Starck homes cluster around the southwest corner of the park. They all vary in their individual characteristics.

The other four houses were designed in 1909, all exhibiting a similar half timbering effect with steeply pitched roofs.²¹ A house for Professor William D. Pence was 18 Veerhusen, Morgan, Hart, Clements, Vilas and Hanks houses were included in *Madison Past and Present, 1852-1902*.

¹⁹ The William H. Isom House did not appear in the partial listing of buildings in the *Prairie School Review* article, Vol. I, No. 1, but the author, J. William Rudd, provided an additional listing in 1969, through W. R. Hasbrouck.

²⁰ Original ink on finen tracings exist for the Louis W. Claude house. The Claude's lived at 831 Prospect Place from 1902 until about 1922 when they moved to 851 E. Gorham Street, reputedly for financial reasons.

²¹ The following documentation exists: The Professor William Pence House at 168 N. Prospect Avenue with blueprints dated May 11, 1909, as well as an original photograph from the Louis W. Claude collection; the George Miller House at 1125 Rutledge Street with blueprints dated March 25, 1907 and an original photograph; the Herbert W. Brough House at 319 E. Hickory Street, Hinsdale, Illinois, with blueprints dated February 1 to 6, 1909; the George T. Rayne House formerly at 110 N. Butler Street, with blueprints dated February 11, 1909; and the Parish House for the First Unitarian Society at 504 N. Carroll Street with blueprints dated June 25, 1909.



Professor William D. Pence House, 168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, 1909, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection

built at 168 N. Prospect Street in the immediate neighborhood where the Professor B. H. Meyer House had been built. The others were Herbert W. Brough House in Hinsdale, Illinois, and the George T. Rayne House at 110 N. Butler Street in Madison.

The Parish House for the First Unitarian Society at 504 N. Carroll Street also dates from 1909. This was used continuously by the Unitarian Society with only short interruptions until their new meeting house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright²² was built and constructed in 1951 when a new parsonage was acquired.

The design, probably borrowed from George W. Maher, saw its start in 1902 with Louis W. Claude's own home. Whether this design terminated in 1909 with the houses mentioned or continued for several more years is difficult to determine as some similar designs, as yet not fully identified, can be found in Madison.

About 1900 the Badger Block square, with stores on the street level and a series of offices on the second floor facing the Capitol, was constructed.²³ The office of Claude and Starck occupied rooms 6 and 7 at the 14 S. Carroll Street building. Shortly thereafter at 8 S. Carroll Street an annex to the Badger Block was constructed and the office moved into that address and remained until 1929. The Badger Block has interesting second story oriels with a decorative ornamentation above the window head, although not as delicate as a Sullivan design.

Another early home was that of Mr. Lucius M. Fay located at 844 Prospect Place.²⁴ Certainly this home is anything but the work of innovative and imaginative architects. This classical revival design represents a re-

22 Original meeting house for the First Unitarian Society was designed by Peabody and Stearns of Boston.

23 Badger Block first appears in the 1902 *Madison City Directory*, while Claude and Starck's listing in the 1900-01 *Madison City Directory* is in the Badger Block.

24 Blueprints dated September 27, 1901 and revised October 4, 1901 exist.



Louis W. Claude House, 831 Prospect Place, Madison, 1902, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection

sponse to a distinguished and renowned editor in the community who obviously desired a form generally not typical of the work of Claude and Starck. His home, however, is located on a knoll overlooking Lake Mendota where a whole series of homes by Claude and Starck were built. The house was designed in September of 1901 and stands in marked contrast to the other houses mentioned.

A series of rather compact, almost cubical, stucco homes with moderately pitched roofs and generous overhangs echo some of the design characteristics that George W. Maher exhibited in a house such as the F. W. Sutton Home (1907) in Kenilworth, Illinois²⁵ or William Gray Purcell's Charles A. Purcell House (1909) in Oak Park, Illinois.²⁶ Several of these homes contain a projecting

25 The F. W. Sutton residence was illustrated in the March 1909 issue of the *Western Architect*, and in the December 1907 issue of the *Inland Architect and News Record*.

26 The Charles A. Purcell House is illustrated in the January 1913 issue of the *Western Architect*.

George P. Miller, Residence, 1125 Rutledge Street, Madison, c1909, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection



bay with arched windows near the front entrance. The earliest of these, for Professor Andrew R. Whitson²⁷ at 1920 Arlington Street, dates from about 1907 and is a neighbor of the previously mentioned Professor E. H. Meyer House. The Ira Griswold House,²⁸ dating from July 1915, at 1158 Sherman Avenue is very similar in design although somewhat smaller. The windows in the bay have circular window heads rather than pointed arches. The Carl Genske House,²⁹ farther west at 1004 Sherman Avenue, dating from about 1916, appears as though it could have been a carbon copy of the Whitson House as does the Edward J. Reynolds House at 1001 Rutledge Street, yet this appears to have been built as late as 1927.³⁰



Professor Andrew R. Whitson House, 1920 Arlington Street, Madison, c1907, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

The George Gary House³¹ at 818 Prospect Place, diagonally across from the intersection with Washburn Street where Louis Claude's own house stands, is a rather large simple stucco home with broad bands of coupled windows and inset wood trim circling the house. The first floor is constructed of brick contrasting with the stucco second floor that further reinforces the horizontal composition of the house. The Professor Edward A. Ross House³² at 2021 Chamberlain Street, next door to the Professor Meyer House where Arlington Place and Chamberlain Street join, exhibits a similar horizontal design emphasis through the long porch and horizontal trim set into the stucco. A variation is the C. H. Allyn House³³ at 1106 Sherman Ave. (1914). Its length



Carl A. Genske House, 1004 Sherman Avenue, Madison, c1916, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

27 No original permit exists and the first listing in a Madison City Directory occurs in the 1907 edition. Mr. Whitson was a professor in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

28 The original permit is not numbered but is dated July 14, 1915. It lists the size as 26' X 40' with a cubage of 34,818 and an original cost of \$6,000. The house appears in the 1916 Madison City Directory but Mr. Griswold's occupation is not listed.

29 Identification of the Carl A. Genske House was made by Mrs. Joseph Martin, daughter of Mr. Louis Hirsig, original owner of the home at 1010 Sherman Avenue (next door) on October 14, 1969, in a conversation with the author. The first listing in a Madison City Directory was in the 1916 edition. Mr. Carl A. Genske was listed as Secretary of the Olson and Veerhusen Company. Later discovery of Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings* confirmed this.

30 Original permit No. 1173, undated indicates that Claude and Starck were the architects. House listed as 25 X 34 feet, two stories, stucco frame. Estimated cost \$7,500. Owner listed as E. J. Reynolds. First appearance of lot being occupied is in the 1927 Madison City Directory.

is short, yet the overhanging roof and the wood trim set in the stucco show its relationship to the other homes. The striking composition at the front door creates a symmetrical pattern by placing a window for the stair hall as though it were a second door at the entrance.

31 Original blueprints exist for the house and are dated July 23, 1909.

32 Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*. First appears in the 1916 *Madison City Directory*. Professor Edward A. Ross was a professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

33 The original building permit, No. 95, of April 29, 1914 issue date, does not identify the architect. Additional permit information listed the house size as 43 feet by 29 feet, cubic contents 47,764 and original cost as \$6,000. The identification of architect was made by Mrs. J. E. Conce, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allyn, in January 1970 in a conversation with the author. Mr. Allyn was president of the Madison Plow Co.

Original blueprints dated April 4, 1914, exist, and the house is listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.



Dr. Charles H. Vilas Bungalow, 822 Prospect Place, Madison, 1909, Claude and Starck, Architects.

Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

The James Brader House,³⁴ at 120 S. Broom St. (1916) as another simple geometrical stucco house except that its roof cornice seems to be cut back very tight and the broad sheltering concept is lost. It does have geometric leaded glass designs in the entrance hall providing a very small relief from its austere design.

Perhaps among the most interesting of the homes built by the firm are those that have a strong resemblance to the Kankakee, Illinois homes for Warren Hickox and Harley Bradley,³⁵ designed by Frank Lloyd Wright

in 1900. The bungalow for Dr. Charles H. Vilas³⁶ at 822 Prospect Street designed in July of 1909 is located directly across the street from Claude's house built some seven years earlier. The Vilas bungalow appears as a clear echo of the Warren Hickox House. The George Lougee House (1907)³⁷ at 620 South Ingersoll Street, located in the Orton Park area seems to repeat the design of the Harley Bradley House. Like Wright's Kankakee houses, these two residences have their masses covered by a dominating gable roof that spreads over the form below, and a wall construction of stucco inset with natural wood trim. In each case the composition unites several geometric forms. The debt to Wright is obvious. The Vilas and Lougee residences are the purest forms of residential Prairie School architecture that Claude and Starck were to execute for Madison's residential community.

34 The original permit, Plan No. 293, is dated August 2, 1916. The house is listed as 25'-6" x 54'-6" with a cubic content of 45,500 cu. ft. The original cost is listed as \$7,800. Mr. James Brader operated a restaurant at 201 East Washington Avenue. Claude and Starck were listed in the permit as the architects.

35 Grant Carpenter Manson, *Frank Lloyd Wright to 1910, The First Golden Years* describes these houses in his chapter, "The Prairie House Unveiled," beginning on page 101.

William H. Collins House, 704 East Gorham Street, Madison, c1910, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

Departing from the Wrightian form and developing a style more their own are a series of impressive residences with a distinctive Prairie School form: the William Collins House at 704 East Gorham Street (1911),³⁸ the

36 Blueprints exist for the Dr. Charles H. Vilas Bungalow at 822 Prospect Place, Madison, dated July 22, 1909.

37 The 1909 *Madison City Directory* lists George A. Lougee, proprietor of the Park Hotel, as the owner. Blueprints dated June 16, 1907, exist, and an original photograph is in the Louis W. Claude collection.

38 No original building permit exists but the house was identified as Claude and Starck in a letter from William K. Collins, Corpus Christi, Texas to his brother, Joseph Collins of Madison in January 1970, both sons of William Collins, the original owner. The first listing of the property in a *City Directory* occurs in the 1911 edition. Mr. Collins was Sec'y-Treas. of the Collins Lumber Company. Collins' house is listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.



H. L. Dahle House at 312 Fourth Street in Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin (1915),³⁹ the James A. Jackson Jr. House at 440 N. Paterson Street (1917),⁴⁰ the Howard D. Thomas House at 441 North Paterson Street (1916),⁴¹ the Emil Hokanson House at 1047 Sherman Avenue (1916),⁴² the George Mason House at 1115 Rutledge Street (c1914),⁴³ the Dr. Joseph Dean House at 636 East Gorham Street, now demolished, (c1915)⁴⁴ the William Beecroft House at 514 N. Carroll Street (c1910),⁴⁵ the William Knight House at 2124 Tenth Street, Monroe, (c1917),⁴⁶ and the Ben Roderick House, 607 W. Second Avenue, Brødhead, (c1917).⁴⁷ These residences have horizontal expressions of deeply raked brick joints, broad gable roofs overhanging the walls to create strong shadow lines, a building mass composed of simple geometric forms, rows of windows tied together to emphasize a horizontal feeling and materials generally earthy in their tones. The Collins, Knight, Roderick, Dahle, and Hokanson Houses possess ornamental brackets and

39 Mrs. Owen Paulsen, daughter of H. L. Dahle, and present owner of the house confirmed Claude and Starck as the architects and wrote "Our home was planned by Claude and Starck. It was started in 1915 and we moved into our home in November 1916." (November 21, 1975)

40 Blueprints for the Dr. James A. Jackson, Jr. House at 440 N. Paterson are dated April 6-10, 1917. First listing appears in the 1919 Madison City Directory. Jackson House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

41 The original building permit, Plan No. 400 of October 17, 1916, identifies the architect as Claude and Starck with the owner, Mr. H. Thomas then residing at 317 Norris Court. The house size was described as 39' x 31' and had an original cost of \$10,000. Mr. Thomas was in the real estate business. The H.D. Thomas House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

42 The original building permit for the Emil Hokanson House, No. 85 of April 17, 1916 issue date, identifies the architect as Claude and Starck. It also notes Charles Behrend as the Contractor, the building size as 61'-9" x 56'-4" with a cubage of 99,132 and original cost of \$18,000. Blueprints, undated, exist. The Emil Hokanson House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

43 First listing occurs in the 1914 Madison City Directory for G. W. Mason, at 1115 Rutledge Street, lumberman, the Mason Donaldson Lumber Company. The George Mason House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

44 No original building permit exists on the house, but it was identified in July 1969 by William Kaeser, Madison architect, who is familiar with some of the work of Claude and Starck. The first listing of the Dr. Joseph Dean House in a *City Directory* occurred in 1914. The house was demolished in August 1970. The Dr. Joseph Dean House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

45 No original building permit exists for the William G. Beecroft House and the first listing in a *City Directory* occurs in 1911. Mr. William Gird Beecroft was listed as a dentist.

46 Mrs. W. B. Gnagi, the present owner, dates the house at 1917. The house is the same design as the Ben Roderick House in Brødhead.

47 The Ben Roderick House is listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.



William Knight Residence, 2124 Tenth Street, Monroe, Wisconsin, 1917, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

balustrades that express a debt to the arts and crafts movement; nevertheless these details are synthesized into a coherent composition. The graceful, simple arched stone door hoods at both the Thomas and Hokanson houses are reminiscent of similar details in George W. Maher's work. Pilasters on the end walls, some with stone or concrete caps, might be more readily identified with classical entablatures, and are far from the classical in the building statements of the Hokanson, Dean, and Beecroft Houses. Instead, they are used to provide solid terminations at the wall corners. Leaded glass is to be found in many of these designs in door sidelights and windows. Some follow Wright's geometric design, while others have floral patterns perhaps influenced by the published work of George Maher.

During this period from 1896 through 1917 the residential work of the firm of Claude and Starck shows a growth from a large, heavy composition similar to some of George W. Maher's work, and another form evolving out of the Tudor style, perhaps also influenced by Maher. Only a few designs can be considered as directly influenced by Wright, while a significantly larger number from the later years of their residential work, are more nearly their own version of the Prairie School. Any recollections are more closely tied to Sullivan's work (if it be Sullivan's) as seen in his Harold C. Bradley House.⁴⁸

The ability of Claude and Starck to incorporate their experiences from the Chicago area and undoubtedly from their reading of the *Western Architect* in the creation of these forms, is not surprising. Through these years Louis Claude, whom one must suspect as the principal designer of this firm, corresponded with Louis Sullivan and recent recovered records would indicate that he appeared to have had a rather close relationship during the construction of the Harold C. Bradley House.

48 *Society of Architectural Historians Journal*. Vol. 19, pp. 62-68. May 1960, "Louis H. Sullivan and George Grant Elmslie," by David Gebhard.

Claude and Starck also collaborated on or at least carried out the supervision work for George W. Maher during the construction of a commission in Madison.⁴⁹ Lastly, an autographed copy of a *Western Architect* devoted to the work of Purcell and Elmslie was found in Louis Claude's belongings. Certainly these associations all contributed to the development of their personal styles with a Prairie predilection and most likely reinforced their convictions about the direction that an architectural practice should take. No drawings have been found for this period of their practice other than the Lucius Fay House which indicated a strong desire to produce residential buildings in a revival mode.

The residential practice of Claude and Starck was centered in Madison, Wisconsin, a few other communities within Wisconsin, and only several very isolated instances of buildings in other states. The practice, however, was much broader than residential and interesting designs grew out of their public commissions for libraries, schools, and some municipal buildings.

It was in the field of small public library design that Claude and Starck's work led to other Midwestern states. The breadth of their library designs included the typical classical revival public library building, not unlike what might be found in many other parts of the country. Approximately one-third of the library designs that have been catalogued today represent this approach. The balance of the libraries represent varying degrees of innovative architectural design. Some are strong prairie expressions, other perhaps are more representative of an arts

49 Records indicate collaboration on George W. Maher's Prof. Edward C. Elliott House and Louis H. Sullivan's Prof. Harold C. Bradley House.

and crafts influence, or as it was noted at that time, an "English Gothic" expression. Since the contemporary nomenclature of Prairie School architecture had not been given at the time that these buildings were designed, the architects suggested titles and those buildings with foliated ornamentation in the frieze panels were dubbed as "Sullivanesque" and the others as "original." This was not an unusual response as architects are continually asked to catalog their work, even when the vocabulary has not coined the phrase to describe this. The "original" category included several variations.

Very little has been uncovered about Claude's writing or speaking to gain insights into his architectural design philosophies. When one looks at the wide range of architectural designs, particularly in the library field, it becomes evident that the firm was persuaded to design in most any idiom that would retain the commission. This is unlike George W. Maher's written philosophy that appeared several times in the *Western Architect* finding a real purpose for architectural design.⁵⁰ The closest statement of an architectural philosophy is found in the publication produced by Claude and Starck, probably in the summer of 1908, titled "A Suggestion to State

50 George Maher wrote in the March 1910 issue of the *Western Architect* in an article titled "Art Democracy:"

...to the modern architect who wishes to reproduce his day and generation in his work, as did the great people of the past, the colonial models are not sufficient as an inspiration to warrant their continual reproduction...

and as a challenge in an article titled "The Western Spirit" in the *Western Architect* of November 1906:

It must not be said by posterity that our present day artist was not equal to the task of evolving a national scheme.

A Suggestion to State Library Commissions.

To State Library Commissioners:

Owing to the many inquiries that come to us from Library Boards all over the country, we have decided to ask the Library Commissions of the various states, whether, in their opinion, there is a field open for us as consulting architects.

Members of Library Boards write to us and inquire as to our terms, and usually want us to send them sketches, but when it comes to selecting their architect, they generally get some local man,—often a man without any experience in library design,—because he has some local influence, and on the ground that he is in a better position to supervise the construction of the work.

Our idea, in brief, is this:

For the Library Commissions to advise these people to consult with us before having their plans made, or after securing sketches to have their architect send them to us direct, or, through the State Commission to us. We would then look them over and make such suggestions in the plans as seem, to us, necessary and return them to their architect to make working drawings. We would also lay out and make lists and accurate estimates of furniture and lighting fixtures, give them a suitable color scheme, and furnish them with cuts of a standard shelving, special cases, and other details that an architect who has not had experience in these matters cannot know, but of which we have made a special study, and have worked out to the satisfaction of librarians in many buildings.

We could do this work for a moderate fee. Persons employing us would get the benefit of our experience, and also local superintendence upon which they set so much store. The Commission would be relieved of a great deal of work, that takes up time which they can ill afford to spare.

As to our qualifications, we would say that we have planned and supervised the construction of fifteen (15) libraries in the past few years, at the following places: Evansville, Darlington, Richland Center, Kaukauna, Baraboo, Whitewater, Viroqua, Ladysmith, Delavan, Durand, Stoughton, Monroe, and Watertown, all in Wisconsin; and Wilmette and Galena in Illinois. These buildings range in cost from \$25,000.00 to \$7,500.00.

Library Commissions.”⁵¹ In the introduction to the self-laudatory booklet, which is addressed to State Library Commissioners the firm produces many testimonial letters and pictures of a representative grouping of libraries. The closing paragraph of this introduction says, The cuts of library buildings in this pamphlet were chosen by us as representative types of design. The Watertown building being a modified classic design with a flat roof, suitable for a lot on a business street. Darlington, Durand, and Richland Center buildings are adaptations of the English Gothic, and are economical buildings to construct, and very adaptable to local conditions and materials. Evansville is a logical development along original lines and demonstrates that it is not necessary to follow the conventional type in designing a successful library.

This pamphlet, obviously given to potential clients, was soft enough not to offend those who were already quite convinced of the design manner in which they wished to build their library, yet the plea for other than a revival style is expressed. Earlier, however, Louis Claude had the opportunity to write an article in February of 1908 for the Wisconsin Library Bulletin titled, “Some Recent Developments in Small Library Design.”⁵² While the larger share of the text was devoted to discussions on the layout of the library, in this closing paragraph Claude did speak to the issue of exterior design.

The exterior design may be in one of many styles, only it must be carefully and intelligently carried out in whatever style is chosen. The building should be simple, refined, and dignified as becomes a temple of learning. Freak architecture has no place in library design. The building of simple classic lines, while sometimes grieving the architect gifted with original ideas, will probably always be the favorite type of this class of building, but excellent designs have been made in the English Collegiate Style, also in the California Mission Style; some few upon original but logical lines, and these, to my mind, are the most satisfactory of all, as they represent intelligent growing thought, not the mere knowledge of the antiquarian who reproduces intelligently, perhaps, but does not give birth to a new idea.

Acknowledging the prevalence of the classical design,

51 Claude and Starck published, probably about 1908, a 6" x 9" brochure titled, *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions*. This contained, first, a letter suggesting their services, followed by photographs of libraries at Richland Center, Durand, Darlington, Watertown, and Evansville, Wisconsin. The brochure concluded with a series of testimonial letters concerning their library work. The printer was Hammersmith of Milwaukee.

52 The Wisconsin Library Bulletin, February 1908, pp. 9-11. “Some Recent Developments in Small Library Design” by Louis W. Claude, Madison. Quotation from page 11.



Carnegie Free Library, 230 Fourth Avenue, Baraboo, Wisconsin, 1903, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection

the firm responded many times to this demand.

The earliest library identified is that in Baraboo, and was occupied in 1903.⁵³ Other classical designs followed. In 1904, the White Memorial Library⁵⁴ in Whitewater, was built and in 1905, the Arabut Ludlow Library⁵⁵ in Monroe. The list continues with the Carnegie Free Library of Stoughton, designed in 1906,⁵⁶ the Galena Public Library of Galena, Illinois, designed in 1906;⁵⁷ the Aram Public Library in Delavan, in 1907;⁵⁸ the Watertown Library in 1907;⁵⁹ The City and County Library, Ladysmith, in 1907;⁶⁰ the Portage Lake District Free Public Library in Houghton, Michigan, in 1909,⁶¹ the Carnegie Library in Mapleton, Minnesota, designed

53 The Baraboo Library is listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*. An original photograph is in the Louis W. Claude Collection.

54 The White Memorial Library at Whitewater is listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*. Undated blueprints exist.

55 The Arabut Ludlow Library in Monroe is listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*. The building is noted in *Bricks, Brackets and Carpenter's Lace*, by E. C. Hamilton, Monroe, Wisconsin, Fig. 19 and in text.

56 Blueprints dated September 26, 1906 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

57 Blueprints dated August 10, 1906 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

58 Blueprints dated April 20, 1907 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

59 The Watertown Library appears in Claude and Starck's publication, *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions*, 1908. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

60 Blueprints dated July 8, 1907 exist at the City and County Library in Ladysmith. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

61 Blueprints dated March 29, 1909 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.



The Public Library of Watertown, Wisconsin was built in 1907 at a cost of \$20,000. Photo from Claude & Starck Archives.

in 1909,⁶² which served as the prototype for the Aitkin Public Library of 1911 in Aitkin, Minnesota,⁶³ and the Carnegie Library of Janesville, Minnesota,⁶⁴ completed in 1912.

Thus, one sees a succession of classical libraries commencing in 1903 and running through 1912. For the most part these buildings are quite similar with a pedimented pavilion centered in the design and tall windows on either side providing a light and open reading room, yet one that does not spell a unique or new concept in library design. The firm had successfully executed these designs for local library boards who must have been quite satisfied with the end result, and consulted with one another.

As early as 1904, however, the firm entered into an association with Henry J. Schlacks in Chicago⁶⁵ for the Free Library in Wilmette, Illinois. From contract docu-

ments existing it appears as though the design was executed by Claude and Starck, and Henry J. Schlacks assumed the role as the local construction supervisor and construction administrator for the project as the payment authorizations were signed by Schlacks for the project. This building becomes the first known of the "Sullivan-esque" type buildings, so named because of the foliated design panels surrounding the building as a frieze immediately beneath the roof overhang. This building, however, had a frieze design atypical of the design found on the other libraries, whose frieze was responsible for this stylistic nomenclature. The designs of the frieze panels chosen for these libraries are representative of Louis Sullivan's type of foliated ornamentation. The foliated designs can be found in the Architectural Decorating Company's⁶⁶ catalog although this is not true of the Wilmette Library. The drawings for the Wilmette Library specifically called out a design from a Boston firm.⁶⁷ The balance of the design, however, with an

62 Blueprints dated April 5, 1909 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

63 Copy of contract payment between Claude and Starck, Architects, and the Public Library Board, Aitkin, Minnesota is dated March 27, 1911. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

64 Original ink on linen tracings, without date, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

65 Blueprints for the Free Library for Wilmette, Illinois, dated April 16, 1904, noted Claude and Starck and Henry J. Schlacks, Associate Architects, exist. Some few letters and sketches exist from L. W. Claude indicating his design involvement, while surviving payment certificates are signed by Henry J. Schlacks. Building was razed in July 1951. Illustrated in March 1905 issue of *Inland Architect and News Report*.

66 The author has only checked the 1928 catalog of the Architectural Decorating Company of Chicago, generously loaned by the Orlandini Studios of Milwaukee. Design No. 3024A is found as the panel design on the Barron, Merrill, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, and Hoquiam, Washington libraries. All four libraries also have a common design, Sullivan-esque in form, for borders. The libraries in Evansville and Tomah have a different design not found in that catalog. It is conceivable that either the panels were of another manufacture, or that it was a pattern no longer produced in 1928.

67 Drawings required "Plaster cast No. 8364, pp. Caproni and Bro., 8 to 10 Newcomb Street, Boston, Massachusetts." 68 Project: Carnegie Librarie, Ottawa, Canada, 1913 in the *Drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright*, (Horizon Press 1962) by Arthur Drexler, plate No. 41.

entrance vestibule, a tile roof and generous roof overhangs sheltering the brick walls with deeply break joints, large windows either side of the front entrance and in many cases with leaded glass in geometric patterns, is typical of this type. High windows in a continuous row are placed on either end wall so that light could be admitted above a 7'-6" high bookcase. This design type has been published in the drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright for a proposed Carnegie Library for Ottawa, Ontario.⁶⁸ Wright's design is dated in 1913 and by that time Claude and Starck had already completed the Wilmette Library (1904) as well as the Eager Free Library in Evansville, Wisconsin (1908),⁶⁹ the Public Library for Hoquiam, Washington (1910),⁷⁰ the T. B. Scott Library in Merrill, Wisconsin (1910),⁷¹ the Detroit Lakes Public Library in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota (1912),⁷² the Flagg Township Library in Rochelle, Illinois (1912),⁷³ and the Barron Public Library of Barron, Wisconsin (1913).⁷⁴ The only Sullivanesque type public library not completed at that time was the Tomah Public Library in Tomah, Wisconsin of 1916.⁷⁵ Thus, a distinguished list of contemporary libraries have been erected in Wisconsin with isolated examples in Illinois and Washington. While all very similar, there were variations in size, and detail, as well as plan. Some of the libraries such as Hoquiam and Merrill had several rooms on the rear that produced a T-shaped plan. These small additions accommodated certain functional activities of the library. The various communities where the libraries were built had a range of budget and program available for their public libraries, and the designers responded to these variations. Yet, each must have been impressed with the Sullivanesque design and suggested it or responded to a suggestion for their own building.

The variety in the design can be seen with a comparison of Barron with Merrill. The Barron Library was

68 Project: Carnegie Librarie, Ottawa, Canada, 1913 in the *Drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright*, (Horizon Press 1962) by Arthur Drexler, plate No. 41.

69 Illustrated in *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions*.

70 Original ink on linen drawings, dated May 4, 1910 and May 6, 1910 exist.

71 Illustrated in *New Types of Small Library Buildings*, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1913, pages 56-59. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

72 Correspondence with the Detroit Lakes Library indicates the existence of drawings in their possession with the 1912 date. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

73 Flagg Township Library, Rochelle, Illinois, date is found in the National Register of Historic Place nomination form. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

74 Illustrated in *New Types of Small Library Buildings*, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1913, pp. 16-19. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

75 Incomplete set of blueprints dated January 7, 1916, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.



Tomah Public Library, 716 Superior Avenue, Tomah, 1916. Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



Carnegie Library, Barron, 1913. Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

Free Library, Wilmette, Illinois, 1904. Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection



the smallest, with a width of 26 feet and a length of 51 feet without any appendage spaces (total first floor area of 1326 square feet). The T. B. Scott Free Library at Merrill has dimensions of 30 feet wide by 75 feet long with a T space on the rear of 16 feet by 26½ feet long (total first floor area of 2674 square feet). Thus Merrill, and Hoquiam, Washington, represent the largest of this type of building, being about twice the size of Barron, the smallest. Several design variations occur. The T. B. Scott Free library has a sloped concrete foundation establishing a solid base design with its water table. Barron, on the other hand has a foundation wall of stone that barely rises above grade and is set flush with the brick building wall. The clay tile hipped roof, the Sullivan-esque frieze panels, the fenestration with high end wall windows and large windows on the front opening up the reading areas to create an interior feeling of openness and raked horizontal brick joints are details that they have in common.

A similar type existed, yet somewhat simplified, in that the foliated design frieze panels were omitted and replaced with pilaster designs laid in the brickwork at the corners of the building. Three of these designs have been identified. The first, in 1914, was for the Carnegie Library of Chatfield, Minnesota.⁷⁶ The Carnegie Library for Shawano,⁷⁷ Wisconsin, was dedicated in 1916, since demolished. The Shawano Library lacked the brick pilaster designs at the building corners. The third example, that of the Public Library for Hamilton, Illinois, was designed in 1929⁷⁸ and has since received a substantial addition. The exterior design of these buildings appears as an attempt to produce a clean prairie design at a lower building cost by the substitution of simpler and less expensive exterior details.

Several strong "original" designs were created that, perhaps, most closely approximate Prairie School design of any of the libraries built by Claude and Starck. The libraries for Jefferson, Wisconsin,⁷⁹ and Reedsburg, Wisconsin,⁸⁰ have very similar plans and both date from 1911. Their exteriors are different yet both show broad roof overhangs, a grouping of windows and

76 Blueprints dated June 17, 1914, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

77 Original ink on linen drawings without date exist. Several paper sketches dated May 18, 1915 remain. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*. Dedication date of February 22, 1916, from article provided by the Library; demolished in 1959.

78 Original ink on linen drawings dated May 20, 1921 exist. The drawings bear the name of Louis W. Claude only, and correspondence from the library indicate that Starck's name was crossed out on contract documents.

79 Blueprints dated May 3, 1911 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

80 Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*. Both Jefferson and Reedsburg are included in *New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 32-37.



Public Library, 314 Main Street, Chatfield, Minnesota, 1914, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



Public Library, 112 South Dickason Blvd., Columbus, 1911, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

the horizontal compositions indicative of the Prairie School. The library in Jefferson is as expressive of Prairie School as any of the libraries by the firm. That in Reedsburg must also be considered a good example of this form, although burdened now with unfortunate additions.

The Public Library for Columbus, Wisconsin (1911)⁸¹ resembles a cottage or club house much more than a public building, yet its forms fall within the Prairie School and could be likened to the architecture of Walter Burley Griffin.⁸²

Two libraries, each unique in its design approach, were built in opposite edges of the state. The McIntosh

81 Blueprints dated March 21, 1911, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*. Included in *New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 24-27.

82 Particularly a building such as the Second Comstock House, Evanston, Illinois, 1912. Illustrated in *The Chicago School of Architecture*, University of Chicago Press, 1964. Carl W. Condit, plate 178 and *Walter Burley Griffin, Selected Designs*, Prairie School Press, Edited by David T. Van Zanten.



Carnegie Free Library, 525 Main Street, Darlington, 1904, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



Dwight Parker Public Library, 925 Lincoln Street, Fennimore, 1924, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

Memorial Library, Viroqua, Wisconsin (1905)⁸³ has a building form not unlike the "Sullivan-esque" type libraries, yet its entrance porch seems to have its derivation elsewhere. Earlier residential work, as in the Adolph Kayser House, had the same treatment as that appearing on these columns. The Joseph Mann Library at Two Rivers, Wisconsin (1914)⁸⁴ repeats the same library plan that had found such a wide acceptance, but its entrance resembles a form that Purcell and Elmslie created for their banks at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, or LeRoy, Minnesota.⁸⁵ The entrances to both libraries have been destroyed by recent additions and modifications.

Several other libraries in "English Gothic" and "Swiss Chalet" form exist. The library for Darlington, Wisconsin (1904),⁸⁶ the Carnegie Library for Kaukauna, Wisconsin (1905)⁸⁷ the Library at Durand, Wisconsin (1906),⁸⁸ the Carnegie Library in Richland Center (1905)⁸⁹ all represent this "English Gothic" form as labeled by Claude and Starck. The Kilbourn Public Li-

brary⁹⁰ in Wisconsin Dells, constructed in 1912, probably represents their only Prairie School library with the strong arts and crafts, or "Swiss Chalet" design features. It is hard to fit the Dwight Foster Public Library⁹¹ of Fort Atkinson (1916), the Dwight Parker Public Library, Fennimore, Wisconsin (1924)⁹² or the library at Palmyra,⁹³ into the picture since these Spanish mission style designs are the only examples of this type credited to Claude and Starck. The Dwight Parker library does have a size and form in common with many of the other community libraries. The Dwight Foster is larger, and has an ell-shaped plan with the entrance at the inside corner of the ell, while the Palmyra library is smaller.

Claude and Starck's influence on the design of small public libraries through the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois supports the strong regional influence that this firm exhibited in a specialized field of architectural design. While they actively sought work in this area, it was not at the exclusion of other types of architectural design. Yet it is because of their work in this field that an influence continues to exert itself upon the inhabitants of the community and Claude and Starck's imprint remains as an architectural heritage of the Prairie School. Of the 40 or so libraries designed by the firm, most are still in use today. Many have not undergone renovations of any extent other than an improvement while several have had significant additions to the library occasionally destroying the original design. A few, such as Wilmette and Shawano, have been demolished to make way for larger and more modern libraries.

90 Undated blueprints exist. Correspondence with the library indicates that it was built in 1912 and dedicated in 1913. Illustrated in *New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 14-17. The plan for this library and the Sullivan-esque design for Barron are identical. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

91 Incomplete, undated blueprints exist. Correspondence with library indicates a construction date of 1916. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

92 Date from informational clipping in the library.

93 Blueprints dated February 25, 1927, exist.

83 Article from Viroqua "Censor," of November 8, 1905 describes the dedication. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

84 The program for the dedication exercises is dated June 4, 1914. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

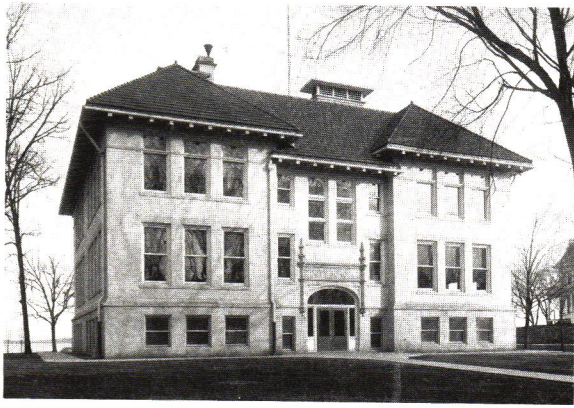
85 The First National Bank of Rhinelander is illustrated in the January 1913 issue of *The Western Architect*, and the First State Bank of LeRoy, Minnesota, is illustrated in the July 1915 issue of *The Western Architect*.

86 Illustrated in *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions and New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 28-31. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

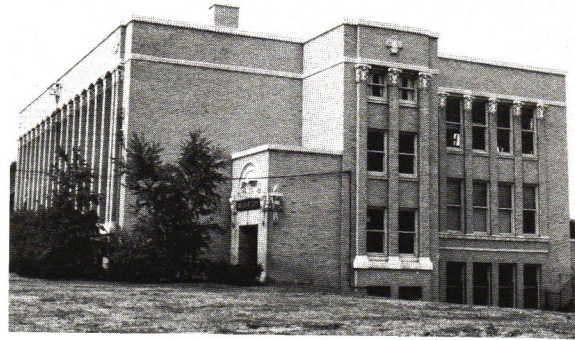
87 Blueprints dated March 21, 1905 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

88 Blueprints dated June 7, 1906 exist. Illustrated in *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions and New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 20-23. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

89 Illustrated in *A Suggestion to State Library Commissions and New Types of Small Library Buildings*, pp. 42-45. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.



Doty School, 351 West Wilson Street, Madison, 1906, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr. or Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection



Lincoln School, 720 East Gorham Street, Madison, 1915, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

Claude and Starck produced a number of schools starting at least as early as 1906 and continuing as late as 1928. While some of these schools such as the High School in Stoughton⁹⁴ show a distinct interest in classical details, a large share of them exhibit original design concepts. By 1908 schools had been designed for Lyons, the St. Patricks School in Madison, the Irving School in Madison, a High School for Westport and Waunakee, an Agricultural School for Marathon County, a High School for Watertown, a High School for Monroe, and a High School for Stoughton, all in Wisconsin.⁹⁵ Now, the buildings for St. Patricks, the Irving School,

94 Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

95 A selection of blueprint plans (not for working drawings), all prior to 1908, were reproduced on sheets 16" x 17" and titled, *School House Plans, Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin*. These were probably produced to show school boards examples of their completed projects. Schools listed were included as well as being listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

the Watertown High School and the Monroe High School have been demolished.

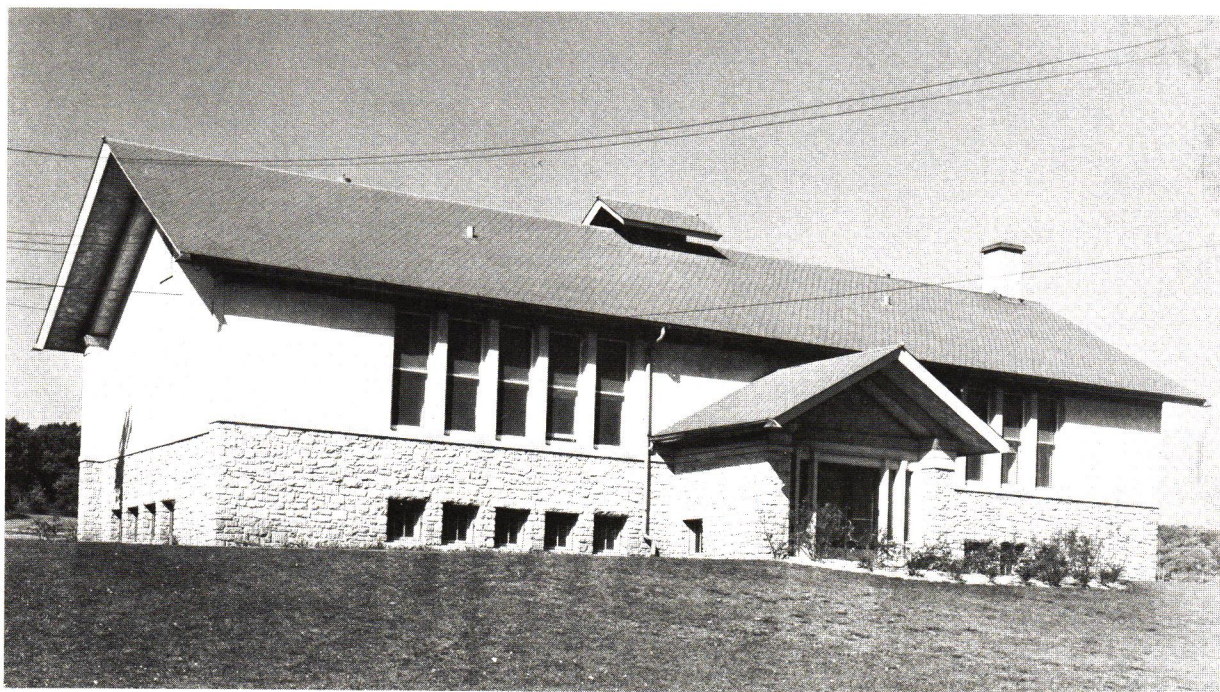
Two schools, the Doty School in Madison (1906)⁹⁶ and the Number Three School for the City of Watertown (1909)⁹⁷ (later identified as the Lincoln School) demonstrate a concept of a compact architectural massing. Both schools were compositions in a very tight "H" configuration. The basement floor was raised enough to allow sizable windows that admitted light into this lower level. They were set within a strong base beneath the water table. The upper two stories have large windows and the building was capped by a hipped roof with clay roofing tiles. Rafter ends projected similar to those found in some of their residential designs. The Lincoln

96 Blueprints dated March 19, 1906 exist. Included in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

97 Original ink on linen drawings dated January 27, 1909 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*. Named the Lincoln School, it was destroyed by fire on February 23, 1946.

Pilaster Detail, Lincoln School, Madison. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.





Grade School for District No. 7, Town of Madison, 1925, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Louis W. Claude Collection

School in Watertown was destroyed in a fire and the Doty School now serves other municipal uses. In 1910 a classroom building was designed for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in Delavan.⁹⁸ This building, like the Stoughton High School, was more classically formed in its design. It no longer exists today.

Two small rural schools were designed for District #7, Town of Madison.⁹⁹ that exhibited a Prairie School feeling much like the Jefferson Library. One design dated in 1916 was but a single classroom on the main floor and had a low pitched gable roof with eaves extending well over the building walls of a stucco plaster. The second school was designed in 1925 and was slightly larger with two classrooms on the first floor. This one, with a similar roof design did have a stone base and then the stucco first floor walls. In each case a modest Prairie School cottage design was achieved.

Two schools designed in 1915, however, represent the most significant contributions to Prairie School architecture made by Claude and Starck in the field of public school buildings. The Lincoln School in Madison¹⁰⁰ and

the Lincoln School¹⁰¹ in Monroe are very similar in design. The Monroe School creates a contrast of dark red brick fields against the white terra cotta trim while the Lincoln School in Madison has a soft yellow brick blending with the white terra cotta. In each school the main facade has a broad center section that is divided into three horizontal components. The lower portion acts as a base that includes windows at the basement level and is capped with a long stone sill. Rising from the sill are slender pilasters between each window through the two stories to a foliated capital design appearing to support a continuous stone band encircling the building. Above the upper stone belt is a parapet of brick reaching to a coping. Set within the brick are several handsome terra cotta medallions. Perhaps those on the Lincoln School in Madison are more delicately and intricately executed than those in Monroe. The entrance to each building is capped by a large semicircular tympanum containing a terra cotta eagle design and handsome foliated elements. These entrances are not at all unlike the entrance to the Merchants Bank of Winona, Minnesota, by Purcell and Elmslie.¹⁰² The compositional organization of base, shaft,

101 Building dated in correspondence from Mr. E. C. Hamilton, author of *Bricks, Brackets and Carpenter's Lace, A History of 19th Century Architecture in Monroe, Wisconsin*. Building was seriously damaged by fire and razed in 1975.

102 A comparison with the design for the Merchants Bank of Winona, as seen in the illustrated detail, plate thirteen of the January 1915 issue of *The Western Architect* would so indicate. A difference occurs in the lower portion to accommodate the school name while the bank is set against brick at that portion. The terra cotta for the Winona Bank was supplied by American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company; see *The American Terra Cotta Index* edited by Statler Gilfillen, order no. 2229. Records do not indicate the source for the Lincoln Schools.

98 Original ink on linen drawings dated January 28, 1910, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

99 Blueprints dated September 25, 1916, for one school and April 23, 1925, for the other exist.

100 Permit No. 36 of April 1, 1915 lists Claude and Starck as the Architects and Mr. C. H. Tenney as the Chairman of the Building Committee. The General Contractor was Morgan and Morgan and the total cost of the building was \$64,000. Included in Claude and Starck's *A Partial List of Buildings*.

and capital is evident in these broad facades. A similar organization of elements occurs on the end elevations of each of these buildings.

As late as 1928 another school, Baraboo High School in Baraboo, Wisconsin,¹⁰³ was designed in a similar style. In this school the pilasters rise through three stories instead of two, and the top of the parapet contains a handsome course of terra cotta ornamentation beneath the coping. The entrances to this school, however, are considerably more ornate with terra cotta designs on either side of the entrance rising to cast figures within leaf designs. An enigma exists in the terra cotta design for these schools as well as for the libraries as no details have been uncovered indicating an original design concept by the architects. In the case of the libraries, it seems almost certain that the designs were selected from a standard catalog. Whether this is true also for the schools is harder to establish.

Another group of schools, later in the practice, shows the same concern for the facade organization into a base, a shaft portion composed of slender brick pilasters culminating with a capital and supporting a broad band of masonry above, and the parapet. In these later schools, however, the design of the capitals and entrances was generally of cut stone or cast concrete with simple detail used for ornamentation. The earliest of these was probably the Mt. Horeb School of 1918.¹⁰⁴ The Argyle High and Grade School of 1920¹⁰⁵ and the Ableman High and Grade School of 1923¹⁰⁶ are also very similar. The entrances often may have had the semi-circular tympanum above the door but without the terra cotta designs within it. In 1921 the Green County Normal and Training School¹⁰⁷ was designed in Monroe with a similar design.

In 1921 the Evansville, Wisconsin, Grade School¹⁰⁸ was built with a somewhat modified design while still using the compositional device of base, shaft, and cap; the base in this case is much higher with almost full height windows in the lower story and then supporting the two-story pilasters of a relatively simple design. This

103 A set of blueprints dated September 19, 1927, has been retained by the office of the Superintendent of Schools of Baraboo.

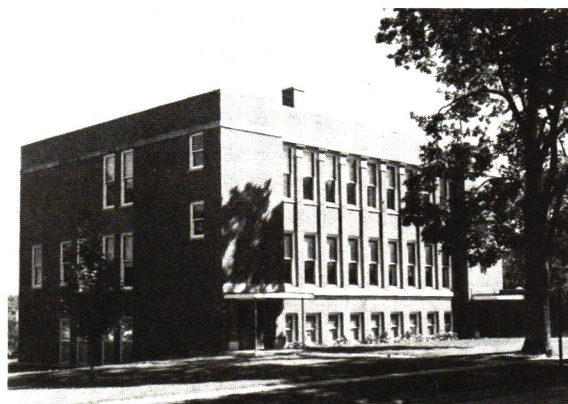
104 Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*, and date is on building facade.

105 Blueprints for the High and Grade School for Argyle dated January 27, 1920, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

106 Original ink on paper drawings dated March 10, 1923. This school, for Rock Springs, was the subject of considerable local debate due to its effect on taxes. The school issue was defeated, and a small addition, was constructed at an older building.

107 Blueprints dated March 12, 1921, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

108 Blueprints dated February 1921 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.



Green County Normal and Training School, Tenth Street, Monroe, 1921, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.



Grade School for Evansville, South First Street, Evansville, 1921, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

school has quite prominent entrances set within a stone arch resting upon stone pilasters. The building remains a striking design when one sees it today.

One commercial office building deserves mention, along with the schools, in that its design concept is so similar. In 1917, an office building for the Island Woolen Company,¹⁰⁹ along with adjacent manufacturing plant space, was designed in Baraboo. Pilasters similar to those in the schools rise between the windows. An entrance vestibule is centered in front of the building creating a form resembling the Sullivanesque type of libraries. The building stands today in partial ruins as though its beauty haunts a desolate river bank on the Baraboo.

Other office buildings were erected around the Capitol Square of Madison for Drs. James A. and Reginald H. Jackson¹¹⁰ and for Richmond, Jackman and Swensen¹¹¹ which are considerably more restrained in design.

109 Blueprints dated September 4, 1917 exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

110 Blueprints dated June 23, 1905 exist.

111 Original undated ink on linen drawings exist. The date, February 12, 1913, is found on several blueprints. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

Claude and Starck designed buildings for other types of governmental functions and public use. As early as 1904, a central fire station was built for the City of Madison which no longer exists, as well as a police station, also demolished.¹¹² In 1913, a municipal building was built in Mineral Point¹¹³ that included a theater, a library, and municipal offices. This larger structure, of very deep brown brick, with its classical detailing is essentially unaltered. A municipal building with similar functional concept was designed in 1919, but probably not constructed until 1922, in Lancaster.¹¹⁴ This building, housing a theater, fire station, and municipal offices, has distinct prairie characteristics: windows are banded in a horizontal grouping above the theater entrance, the elevations of the municipal office portion contain handsome brick pilasters similar to the Lincoln Schools, and the elevations are framed in foliated terra cotta patterns. Another building housing municipal offices and a library was built in 1925 in Boscobel.¹¹⁵ This building, however, was completely classical in its concept.

The Aquatic Bird and Fish Aquarium for Henry Vilas Park in Madison dates from 1914.¹¹⁶ This building has similar horizontal characteristics to those that Wright used in the proposed Yahara boat house of 1904.¹¹⁷ Here, the thin lines of the horizontal roof extension shelter the walls of the simple stucco building.

112 Blueprints for the Fire Station dated June 29, 1904. Both fire and police stations are listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

113 Blueprints undated exist. A revision date of November 21, 1913, appears on one elevation. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

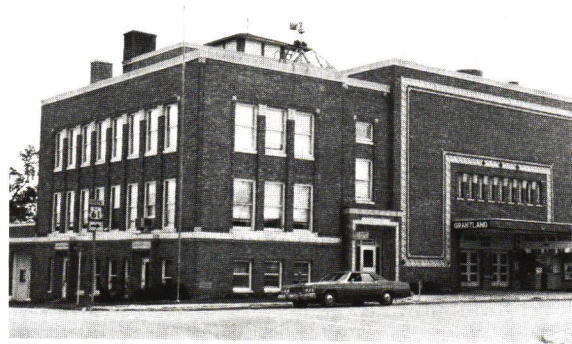
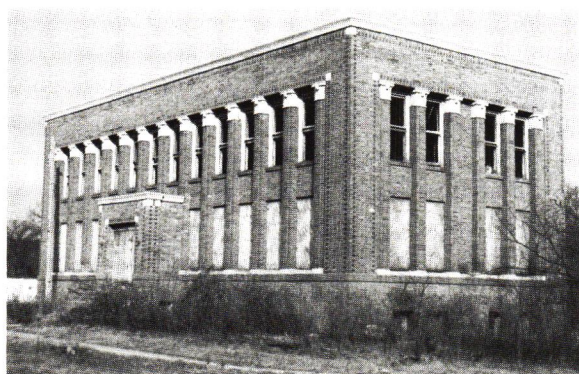
114 Blueprints dated November 1, 1919 exist, Industrial Commission approval of May 10, 1922 is found on the blueprints.

115 Blueprints dated February 5, 1925 exist.

116 Original ink on linen drawings dated October 24, 1914, exist. Listed in Claude and Starck's, *A Partial List of Buildings*.

117 Illustrated in *The Nature of Materials*, Henry Russell Hitchcock (New York 1942 Meredith Press or 1973 Da Capo Press), pl. 79, and in other publications.

Island Woolen Company, Second Street, Baraboo, 1917, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr,



Municipal Building, Maple Street, Lancaster, 1919, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

This representative list of buildings designed by Claude and Starck, which may only contain a quarter of those executed, exhibits the diversity and the quality of a practice that began in 1894 and continued until 1929 with the dissolution of the partnership. As late as 1928, the firm still produced designs demonstrating their strong convictions about the worth of Prairie School architecture. It is evident, however, in all the years of practice that designs of other stylistic tendencies existed within their vocabulary. Yet, the handsome Prairie School architecture shows through in every period of their practice. Some few sketches do exist beyond the 1929 date showing that even then these stylistic characteristics remained with Louis W. Claude. Yet none of these have been identified post-1929 with the firm of Starck and Schneider. This, along with statements of those who knew or worked with them, leads one to the inevitable conclusion that Louis Ward Claude was the Prairie School designer in the firm. The only quotations that have survived in print lead one again to the conclusion that Louis W. Claude was undoubtedly the spokesman of the firm and the advocate of the original architectural thought.

Louis W. Claude was a short man, approximately 5 feet 5 inches in height, generally rather portly with an introverted mien. He was able to converse freely with his clients while remaining businesslike and cool. It was only with his more intimate circle of friends that one discerned a man that enjoyed good jokes and happy companionship with a drink or two. While Claude could not have been considered a habitual drunkard, he did cycle through periods of almost total abstinence, then modest drinking, followed by rather a heavy involvement. The cycle repeated itself frequently. His partner Edward F. Starck was a teetotaler and became annoyed with his partner's mores. Who actually initiated the breakup isn't known but several sources indicate that their differing lifestyles generated criticisms and hard feelings. After the firm dissolved, the men studiously avoided each other and any contacts regarding the former practice were usually carried out through subordinates. Starck



Entrance Detail, Lincoln School, Madison. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

entered into partnership with Hubert F. Schneider, a former draftsman of the firm, and they occupied the former Claude and Starck offices in the Badger building. Claude opened new offices in the Commercial State Bank Building and seldom had more than an inexperienced draftsman with him. The practice of Starck and Schneider was the more prosperous, although little of importance has been uncovered. Claude, on the other hand, involved himself with imaginary commissions in the office with which he and a young apprentice would busy themselves. Occasional commissions came his way from 1929 through about 1947, but these were seldom of much significance and it is hard to understand how the practice could have survived the last 18 years with the few commissions that it received.

Those that worked for him speak of him with affection and gratitude that he was such a willing teacher and patient employer. The draftsmen in addition assumed responsibilities of another form, as Claude, was not, nor did he ever, obtain a driver's license and relied upon his employees to chauffeur him. Often they would receive benefits of weekends away from the office while visiting friends away from Madison or accompanying him on his trips to Taliesin to be with Wright. This friendship, which dated to the years in the Sullivan office until his very end, brought Claude pleasure. He spoke of Wright to his draftsmen as a genius, yet the two were fond of criticizing each other's work. Occasionally this would result in the stomping out of Claude's office in Madison or of Wright's drafting room at Taliesin, only to be repeated again at another time.





BUILDING LIST:

In almost every case, buildings listed have an attribution that was supported in records available from the practice of Louis W. Claude, or had appeared in a brief article in the 1902 Wisconsin State Journal publication, *Madison, Past and Present, 1852-1902*, and only in the cases of the Beecroft, Knight, and Larsen Houses were the attributions based upon stylistic characteristics alone.

The assembling of this list of the work of Claude and Starck was a long task, since in 1965 when this project was first undertaken, their work was virtually unknown or appreciated, and erroneous attributions to buildings in Madison were rife. Anything that slightly smacked of Prairie School was generally classified as Wright, while Madison's own sons, including also Alvan E. Small, were not identified nor appreciated.

Records of the firm, evidently, were separated with the dissolution of the partnership, and those that passed to Edward F. Starck, went through various hands after the demise of the firm of Starck, Sheldon and Schneider, eventually being destroyed. By fortunate circumstance, many of the records, and in particular drawings and photographs, of Louis W. Claude remained in loving hands of his last employee, through the gracious generosity of his nephew and executor of the estate, Mr. George Olds Cooper. Access to these records was freely given to the author a few years ago when their whereabouts became known. These will shortly be placed in an archival depository for the use, with permission, of other researchers.

This list is by no means complete, as there is no way of knowing what has been lost through the destruction of the Starck holdings. Many leads available through the Claude collection remain to be sorted out and pursued. It is the author's intent to continue this search

Carnegie Library, 345 Vine Street, Reedsburg, 1911, Claude and Starck, Architects. Photo: Gordon D. Orr, Jr. or Photo Rendering: Louis W. Claude Collection

until the material now available is completely analyzed and compiled. Pleasant surprises have been a part of this study, as the superb Dahle and Knight residences of Mt. Horeb and Monroe were found while searching for other buildings in those communities.

This list contains notations that should be explained. The dates were derived from original documents (either blueprints or ink on linen tracings), and where this occurs the date is followed as noted:

- (D) from original drawings
- (BP) drawing was a blueprint
- (IL) drawing was an original ink on linen
- LWC from the Louis W. Claude Collection
- (P) date was determined from a building permit
- (O) date was determined from another means, generally identified

WFLComm 1913 *New Types of Small Library Buildings*. Issued by Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin.

pre 1902 occurs on some residential listings. List taken from *Madison, Past and Present, 1852-1902*, but no further research was undertaken.

Carnegie Foundation Funds supplied by Andrew Carnegie, through the Carnegie Foundation. Gift conditions required community to budget an amount annually equal to 10% of the gift for library operations. Library name need not include "Carnegie."

Several residences were listed with little further notation. These were generally demolished and little effort was expended now when the more important library and bank buildings beyond Madison seemed the pressing issue in compiling a meaningful and representative list of the work.

Residences

A. LARGE, WITH CHARACTERISTICS FOUND IN THE WORK OF GEORGE W. MAHER.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Undated
Dean John B. Johnson (D) (BP)
628 N. Henry Street c1901 LWC
Some deterioration; added fire escape.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902; probably
Kayser, Adolph A. about 1895
802 E. Gorham Street
Good condition, unaltered on exterior.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Prof. Balthasar H. Meyer
1937 Arlington Place
Retained in good condition.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Hugh Pound
502 N. Henry Street
Some exterior alterations, character essentially unchanged.

MADISON, WISCONSIN December 19, 1899
Magnus Swenson (D) (BP) LWC
530 N. Pinckney Also photo
Demolished.

B. TUDOR TRANSITIONAL, CONTAINING HALF TIMBER EFFECTS AND STEEP ROOFS.

HINSDALE, ILLINOIS February 1/6, 1909
Herbert W. Brough (D) (IL) LWC
831 Prospect Place
Some exterior modifications.

MADISON, WISCONSIN June 21, 1909
Parish House for the First (D) (BP) LWC
Unitarian Society
504 North Carroll Street
Now a rooming house; very little modifications.

MADISON, WISCONSIN March 27, 1907
George P. Miller (D) (BP) LWC
1125 Rutledge Street
Retained as residence; Unaltered.

MADISON, WISCONSIN May 11, 1909
Prof. William D. Pence (D) (BP) LWC
168 North Prospect St.

Retained as residence; unaltered.

MADISON, WISCONSIN February 11, 1909
Rayne, George T. (D) (BP) LWC
110 N. Butler Street
Demolished

C. SIMPLE STUCCO, WITH PRAIRIE SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

MADISON, WISCONSIN April 29, 1914
C. H. Allyn (P)
1106 Sherman Avenue

MADISON, WISCONSIN August 2, 1916
James C. Bader (P)
120 S. Broom Street
Minimal eaves overhang, compact form.

MADISON, WISCONSIN July 23, 1909
George Gary (D) (BP) LWC
818 Prospect Place
Retained as residence; Unaltered.

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1916
Carl A. Genske (O)
1004 Sherman Avenue
Now used as Christ Presbyterian Church Parish House.
Excellent condition.

MADISON, WISCONSIN July 5, 1904
Professor Wm. F. Giese (D) (BP) LWC
2022 Jefferson Street
Unaltered.

MADISON, WISCONSIN July 14, 1915
Ira Griswold (P)
1158 Sherman Avenue
See Whitson House.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Undated
Edward J. Reynolds c1927
1001 Rutledge Street (O)
(O) City Directories
See Whitson House; Unaltered.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Professor Edward A. Ross 2021 Chamberlain Street (O) City Directories.	c1916 (O)	MADISON, WISCONSIN James A. Jackson, Jr. 440 N. Paterson Street Maintained as residence in good condition.	April 12, 1917 (D) (BP) LWC
MADISON, WISCONSIN Professor Andrew R. Whitson 1920 Arlington Whitson, Reynolds, Genske, Grishold Houses all have similar bays adjacent to front entrance and windows with arched heads. Well maintained residence. (O) From City Directories.	c1907 (O)	MONROE, WISCONSIN William Knight Residence 2124 Tenth Street Prairie: Large two story brick. Design attributed by similarity to Ben Roderick House in Brodhead. (O) Owner's Records	1917 (O)
D. PRAIRIE SCHOOL. WITH DETAILS THAT MAY REFLECT AN INTEREST IN ARTS AND CRAFTS		MADISON, WISCONSIN A. Cornelius Larsen 1006 Grant Street Large Prairie. Arrangements of roof and cross gables is similar to Reedsburg Library and Sullivan Bradley House. Now used as apartments. Attribution is stylistic.	c1914
MADISON, WISCONSIN William Beecroft 514 North Carroll Street (O) City Directories Madison Landmark. Attribution stylistic.	c1910 (O)	MADISON, WISCONSIN George W. Mason 1115 Rutledge Street Similar to Jackson Residence. Some interior change and fire escape added. (O) From Directories	c1914 (O)
MADISON, WISCONSIN Franc T. Bryant Not located.	August 19, 1909 (D) (BP)	BRODHEAD, WISCONSIN Ben Roderick Residence 607 West Second Avenue Prairie: Large brick two story residence; similar to Collins (Madison) and Knight (Monroe).	Unknown- (Probably about 1916-17)
MADISON, WISCONSIN William Collins House 704 E. Gorham Street (O) City Directories and from descendants now used by Madison Parks Department. NRHP. Madison Landmark.	c1910 (O)	MADISON, WISCONSIN Howard D. Thomas 441 North Paterson Street Maintained as residence in good condition. Superb entrance.	October 17, 1916 (P)
MT. HOREB, WISCONSIN H. L. Dahle 312 South Fourth Street (O) From Owner Maintained as residence in good condition.	1915 (O)	E. PRAIRIE SCHOOL WITH A DISTINCT WRIGHTIAN DESIGN	
MADISON, WISCONSIN Dr. Joseph Deam 636 East Gorham Demolished (O) City Directory and descendants recollections.	c1913 (O)	MADISON, WISCONSIN George A. Lougee 620 S. Ingersoll Street Exhibits a feeling of Wright's Harley Bradley House of 1900.	June 16, 1907 (D) (BP) LWC
MADISON, WISCONSIN Emil Hokanson 1047 Sherman Ave. Interior changes for apartments. Original clay tile roof replaced. In need of repairs.	Undated (D) (BP) LWC April 17, 1916 (P)	MADISON, WISCONSIN B. F. Mautz 110 W. Gilman Modifications to make apartments.	Undated (D) (BP) LWC June 26, 1915 (P)

MADISON, WISCONSIN July 22, 1909
Charles H. Vilas Bungalow (D) (BP) LWC
822 Prospect Place
Exhibits a feeling of Wright's Warren Hickox House of 1900.

F. MISCELLANEOUS

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
B. B. Clark
1150 Spaight
A feeling of stick-style emerging from Queen Anne.
Well maintained private residence.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Professor J. Morgan Clements
609 N. Lake Street
Wood house. steep roofs, bays; recessed third story balcony under arched opening. Original forms with a sense of neo-Jacobean.

MADISON, WISCONSIN 1928
J. E. Doyle Residence (O)
1028 Sherman Avenue

Striking terra cotta ornament on geometric brick house.
steep hip roof with flared eaves.
(O) American Terra Cotta #4155.

MADISON, WISCONSIN September 27, 1901
Lucius M. Fay and October 4, 1901
844 Prospect Place (D) (BP) LWC

A large Georgian with architect's own variations. Well maintained.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Lucius M. Hanks
525 Wisconsin Avenue

Demolished.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Dr. Edmund J. Hart
412 Wisconsin Avenue

Half timbered effects with stucco walls. Some ornamentation. Now a part of Quisling Clinic.

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1908
Frank Kessenich
646 E. Gorham Street
In good condition, but threatened site.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Charles S. Meng
414 W. Main Street
Wood frame, corner turret, steep roof. Altered exterior and deteriorating

MADISON, WISCONSIN

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
George M. Pierce
501 N. Henry Street
Demolished

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Professor Harry L. Russell
1532 University Avenue
Demolished

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
Professor W. Taylor
430 Sterling Place
Demolished

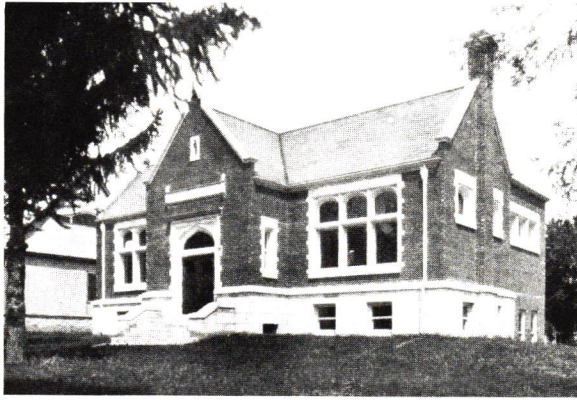
MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
H. J. Veerhusen
140 W. Gilman Street
Large brick residence with exterior additions and alterations. Now co-operative housing.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Pre 1902
William F. Vilas
12 E. Gilman
Demolished for National Guardian Life.

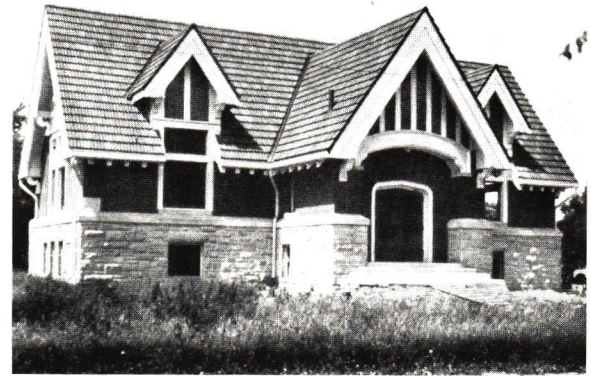
Libraries

AITKIN, MINNESOTA February 28, 1911
Carnegie Library (O)
121 Second, N.W.
Classical. Unaltered
(O) From Building Contract
Appears to be same as Mapleton, Minnesota, Library.
Carnegie Foundation

BARABOO, WISCONSIN 1903
230 Fourth Avenue (O)
Classical. Minor Alterations
(O) WFLComm - 1913
Carnegie Foundation



The Public Library at Darlington, Wisconsin. Photo from Claude & Starck Archives.



Durand, Wisconsin Public Library. Photo from Claude & Starck Archives.

BARRON, WISCONSIN 1913
Carnegie Library (O)

Prairie, Sullivanesque; Unaltered
(O) WFLComm - 1913
Carnegie Foundation

CHATFIELD, MINNESOTA June 17, 1914
Public Library (D) (BP) LWC
314 Main Street

Prairie - Simplified form without Sullivanesque frieze.
Brick patterns at building corners.
Unaltered.

COLUMBUS, WISCONSIN March 21, 1911
Public Library (D) (BP) LWC
112 S. Dickason Boulevard Corner W. James Street

Prairie in a Cottage Style. Unaltered
Carnegie Foundation

DARLINGTON, WISCONSIN 1904
Carnegie Free Library (O)
525 Main Street (Route 23)

Modified Gothic in original condition.
Carnegie Foundation

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN April 20, 1907
Aram Public Library LWC
Fourth Street and Walworth
Classical in original condition.

DETROIT LAKES, MINNESOTA 1912
Detroit Lakes Public Library (O)
(Lake Agassiz Regional Library)
1000 Washington Avenue

Prairie, Sullivanesque; Unaltered.
(O) Correspondence with Library

DURAND, WISCONSIN June 7, 1906
Public Library (D) (BP) LWC

EVANSVILLE, WISCONSIN 1908
Eager Free Public Library (O)
39 W. Main Street

Prairie, Sullivanesque; Unaltered
(O) WFLComm - 1913

FENNIMORE, WISCONSIN 1924
Dwight Parker Public Library (O)
925 Lincoln Avenue

Mediterranean; Unaltered
(O) Clipping in Library

FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN Undated
Dwight Foster Public Library (D) (BP) LWC
102 E. Milwaukee Avenue 1916

Mediterranean Design; Unaltered
Plan set incomplete.

GALENA, ILLINOIS August 10, 1906
Galena Public Library (D) (BP) LWC

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS May 20, 1921
Public Library (D) (IL) LWC
861 Broadway

Prairie - Simplified version of Sullivanesque. Recent
addition (1973) obscures some of original building.
Contracts with Architect indicated only Louis W.
Claude.

HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON May 4, 1910
Public Library (D) (IL) LWC
(Hoquiam Timberland Library)
621 K Street

Prairie (Sullivanesque) in unaltered condition.

HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN March 29, 1909
Free Public Library (D) (IL) LWC
1912 (O)

Classical; Unaltered
(O) Janesville (Minnesota) Argus, Centennial Issue of
June 24-25-26, 1956.
Carnegie Foundation

JEFFERSON, WISCONSIN May 3, 1911
Jefferson Public Library (D) (BP) LWC
305 S. Main Street

Prairie - Superb design unaltered condition.
Carnegie Foundation

KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN March 21, 1905
Carnegie Library (D) (BP) LWC
Modified Gothic, some additions to rear.
Carnegie Foundation

LADYSMITH, WISCONSIN July 8, 1907
Free Library (D) (BP)
101 Lake Avenue, East

Drawings in possession of Library.
Classical; Unaltered.
Carnegie Foundation

LEROY, MINNESOTA
Public Library
Broadway, Corner Luella Street

Classical; Unaltered
Appears to be similar to Janesville, Minnesota.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Udated
Carnegie Branch Library (D) (BP) LWC
1249 Williamson Street 1912 (O)
(Sixth Ward Branch Library)

Designed in Gothic. Exterior well maintained. Now
occupied by the Grieg Club.
(O) WFLComm - 1913
Carnegie Foundation

MAPLETON, MINNESOTA April 5, 1909
(D) (BP) LWC

Classical

MERRILL, WISCONSIN 1911
T. B. Scott Free Library (O)

Prairie, Sullivanesque. Original building unaltered.
Sympathetic contemporary addition to rear.
(O) WFLComm - 1913
NRHP

MONROE, WISCONSIN 1905
Arabut Ludlow Memorial (O)
9th Street Corner 15th Avenue

Classical; Unaltered
(O) WFLComm - 1913

PALMYRA, WISCONSIN February 25, 1927
Library Building for Palmyra. (D) (BP) LWC
Wisconsin for Mr. W. P. Powers.
Los Angeles, California
115 E. Main Street (County Trunk H)
Mediterranean in excellent condition.

ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS 1912
Flagg Township Library (O)

Prairie, Sullivanesque; Unaltered
(O) Date from NRHP nomination as reported in local
press, 1974
NRHP

REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN 1912
Carnegie Library (O)
345 Vine Street

Prairie - Unfortunate additions detract from original
(O) WFLComm - 1913
Carnegie Foundation

RICHLAND CENTER, WISCONSIN 1904
Public Library (O)
27 E. Seminary Street

"English Gothic," unaltered but deteriorating no longer
used as main library.
(O) WFLComm - 1913
Carnegie Foundation

SHAWANO, WISCONSIN Udated
Carnegie Library (D) (IL) LWC
S. Sawyer Street February 22, 1916
(O)

Prairie - Simplified version of Sullivanesque
(O) Dedication date.
Demolished in 1959 for new building.
Carnegie Foundation

STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN September 26, 1906
Carnegie Free Library (D) (BP) LWC
304 S. Fourth Street
Classical; Unaltered
Carnegie Foundation

TOMAH, WISCONSIN January 5, 1916
Tomah Public Library (D) (BP) LWC
716 Superior Avenue

TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN June 4, 1914
Joseph Mann Library (O)
1516 - 16th Street

Prairie; large semi-circular entrance much like transportation building (L. H. Sullivan) or LeRoy, Minnesota, Bank (Purcell and Elmslie), altered.
(O) From Dedication Program
Carnegie Foundation

VIROQUA, WISCONSIN November 8, 1905
McIntosh Memorial Library
118 East Jefferson

"English" architecture. Original composition, a hybrid with George W. Maher details. Addition has obliterated all signs of original design.
(O) Dedication date from November 8, 1905 issue of Viroqua "Censor."
Carnegie Foundation

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN June 14, 1907
Carnegie Library (O)
201 W. Main Street
Classical; Unaltered.
(O) Dedication Date
Carnegie Foundation

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN June 29, 1929
John W. Cole Memorial (D) (BP) LWC
WATER STREET CORNER OF
WEST MAIN STREET
ADDITION TO THE 1907 Carnegie Library.

WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN Undated
White Memorial Library (D) (BP)
1904
(O) LWC

Classical - Almost Untouched.
(O) WFLComm - 1913

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS April 16, 1904
Free Library (D) (BP) LWC
(Carnegie Library)

Prairie; in the manner of the Sullivanesque design with different frieze. In association with Henry J. Schlacks of Chicago. Demolished July 1951.
See In Land Architect and News Record, March, 1905.

WISCONSIN DELLS, WISCONSIN Undated
Carnegie Library (D) (BP) LWC
(Kilbourn Public Library)
429 Broadway
Prairie with an arts and crafts feeling. Unaltered.
Nrhp

Schools

ROCK SPRINGS, WISCONSIN March 10, 1923
High and Grade School (D) (IP) LWC
for Ableman

Project defeated in tax vote. Design similar to Argyle School. (IP) = Ink on Paper.

ARGYLE, WISCONSIN January 27, 1920
High and Grade School (D) (BP) LWC

Prairie Design. Capitals and other ornamentation in cut stone, red brick. Unaltered, recent addition does not compromise original design.

BARABOO, WISCONSIN September 19, 1927
Baraboo, High School (D) (BP)

Prairie details, fine terra cotta ornament, unaltered.
Now a Junior High School. School Board possesses drawings.

DEHAVAN, WISCONSIN January 28, 1910
Wisconsin School for the Deaf (D) (IL) LWC
(Classroom Building)

Either demolished or so altered as to be unrecognizable.

EVANSVILLE, WISCONSIN February 1921
Grade School for Evansville (D) (BP) LWC
South First Street, across
from School Street

Prairie; stone capitals and trim, rich cream brick.
Unaltered

MADISON, WISCONSIN March 19, 1906
Doty School (D) (BP) LWC
W. Wilson Street

Hipped roofs on cubical composition. Minor alterations;
now used by other City departments

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1923
Franklin School (O)
305 W. Lakeside

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1905
Irving School (O)
1003 Jenifer Street

Demolished
(O) School Board Records - Date of Occupancy.

MADISON, WISCONSIN April 1, 1915
The Lincoln School (P)
(Madison Art Center)
720 East Gorham Street

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1918
Longfellow School (O)
210 South Brooks Street
(O) School Board Records - Date of Occupancy.

MADISON, WISCONSIN September 25, 1916
"Proposed School for District (D) (BP) LWC
No. 7, Town of Madison"

No information; drawings show Prairie design, stucco exterior, one room with dining in basement.

MADISON, WISCONSIN April 23, 1925
Grade School for District (D) (BP) LWC
No. 7, Town of Madison

No information. Drawings show Prairie design, stone base, stucco first floor, two classrooms on first floor.

MONROE, WISCONSIN 1915-16
Lincoln School (O)
16th Avenue

Excellent school with Sullivanesque terra cotta pilaster capitals, entrance tympanum, cornice, etc.
Demolished in 1975 after fire of 1973.
(O) Local Historian

MONROE, WISCONSIN March 12, 1912
Green County Normal and (D) (BP) LWC
Training School
10th Street between 11th
and 12th Avenues
(Green County Special Education)
Prairie; red brick, cut stone pilaster capitals and trim.
Minor alterations.

MONROE, WISCONSIN c1908
High School
1510 Thirteenth Street
Demolished 1964

MOUNT HOREB, WISCONSIN 1918
Mount Horeb Public School (O)
Academy Street

Prairie; Ornament is simple, stone with red brick.
(O) Dated on Building

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN January 27, 1909
No. Three School for the (D) (IL) LWC
City of Watertown
(Lincoln School)

Similar to Doty School in Madison. Destroyed by fire
February 23, 1946. Dedicated February 12, 1910

STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN 1908
High School (Now Jr. High)
220 East North Street
Classical Details: unaltered.

Banks

BENTON, WISCONSIN May 24, 1907
Benton State Bank (D) (IL) LWC
Route 11

Classical - Unsympathetically altered on facade.

CLINTON, WISCONSIN 1912
Bank of Clinton (O)
(Citizens State Bank)
Allen Street

Classical; facade remodeling but much original work remains.
(O) Incised date on building.

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN March 13, 1909 to
Bank of E. Latimer & Co. April 1, 1909
(Wisconsin State Bank) (D) (IL) LWC
Walworth at Third

Classical; Unaltered. At some time Bank of E. Latimer
& Co. Became the Wisconsin State Bank.

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN Date unknown
Citizens Bank of Delavan
218 Walworth
Classical - alterations to front, now a law office.

EDGERTON, WISCONSIN c1913
Tobacco Exchange Building (O)
Corner N. Henry and
W. Fulton Street

Remodeling Project. Date estimated through correspon-
dence with owner. Bank occupies new building on
North Main Street.

FENNIMORE, WISCONSIN April 29, 1912
State Bank of Fennimore (D) (BP) LWC
Lincoln Avenue at Tenth Street

Classical, unaltered but no longer in use as Bank.

LANCASTER, WISCONSIN
Lancaster State Bank
Maple Street, Corner of Jefferson

Appears to be a classical remodeling of small corner of
commercial block. Now used as law offices.

LANCASTER, WISCONSIN
 Union State Bank
 Maple Street. Corner of Madison

Has been so remodeled and expanded that original fabric is not identifiable.

LYONS, WISCONSIN August 5, 1909
 State Bank of Lyons (D) (IL) LWC
 (First National Bank & Trust Co., Lyons Branch)
 1460 N. Mill Street

Small building with two arched openings; original condition.

MONROE, WISCONSIN 1921
 First National Bank (O)

Extensive remodeling and enlarging of existing buildings. Bank occupies new building on same site.
 (O) From Bank Records

MUSCODA, WISCONSIN
 Farmers and Merchants Bank
 Burned about 1929.

NEW GLARUS, WISCONSIN
 Bank of New Glarus
 Reuti and Duessbach Streets
 Classical building, demolished in 1969 for new building on same site.

SHARON, WISCONSIN 1913
 Sharon State Bank (O)
 Plain Street at Baldwin
 Extensive alterations to commercial block to create bank.
 Has remained unchanged.
 (O) Information From Owner

MADISON, WISCONSIN August 17, 1908
 Teckemeyer Candy Company (D) (BP) LWC
 550-554 West Washington Avenue

Used by Madison Public Schools for Central Supply.

MADISON, WISCONSIN 1911
 Wiedenbeck Doeblin Co. (O)
 619-623 W. Mifflin Street
 Blacksmith and heavy hardware still exists.

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1900
 Badger Block and Annex
 8-14 South Carrol Street
 Two Story: Stores on street level, offices on second with oriel windows. Occupied by L. W. Claude from 1900 until 1929.

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1917
 Bender Garage
 219-223 E. Washington
 Demolished - site now occupied by State Office Building.

MADISON, WISCONSIN
 Hokanson Garage
 14, 16, 18 E. Doty Street
 Demolished.

MADISON, WISCONSIN June 23, 1905
 Office Building for (D) (BP) LWC
 Drs. James A. and Reginald H. Jackson
 110 N. Hamilton Street
 Remains with blocked up windows and garish paint.
 Now a Supperclub.

MADISON, WISCONSIN Undated
 Madison Nash Company (D) (BP) LWC
 702-704 E. Washington Avenue August 1923
 (O)

Now occupied by Doring Lincoln-Mercury. Substantially altered on East Washington facade.
 (O) Ind. Comm. Stamp on Drawings.

MADISON, WISCONSIN August 2, 1912
 Addition to the New Park Hotel (D) (BP) LWC
 Corner of S. Carroll and W. Main Streets
 Extensive Rebuilding. No longer identifiable.

FENNIMORE, WISCONSIN May 5, 1928
 Parker Block (D) (BP) LWC
 (Store, Hotel and Theater Building for Mr. Dwight T. Parker)
 Lincoln Avenue Corner of Eleventh Street

Business & Public Structures

BARABOO, WISCONSIN September 4, 1917
 Island Woolen Co. (D) (BP) LWC
 Second Street

Prairie Design. Large brick, burnt orange color with stone capitals and trim. In advanced stages of deterioration.

MUSCODA, WISCONSIN
Post Office and Flat Building
East Side of Route 80

Drastically altered beyond recognition on first floor.

MADISON, WISCONSIN February 12, 1913
Office Building for Richmond, (D) (BP & IL) LWC
Jackman, and Swensen
111 S. Hamilton Street

Exterior remains unchanged facing on to corner of
Capitol Square.

MADISON, WISCONSIN c1900
Police Station
14 South Webster Street
Demolished

MADISON, WISCONSIN October 24, 1914
Aquatic Bird and Fish (D) (IL) LWC
Aquarium for Henry Vilas Park
Wrightian Design. Some modifications of a minor nature.

MADISON, WISCONSIN June 24, 1904
Central Fire Station (D) (BP) LWC
18, 20 South Webster Street
Demolished.

BOSCOBEL, WISCONSIN February 5, 1925
Library and Municipal Building (D) (BP) LWC
(George F. Hildebrand Memorial Library)

LANCASTER, WISCONSIN November 1, 1919
Municipal Building (D) (BP) LWC
Madison Street, Corner May 10, 1922
Cherry Street (O)

MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN Nov. 21, 1913
Mineral Point Municipal Building (D) (BP) LWC
High Street

Building includes municipal offices, library, and theater.
Classical Details.

MADISON, WISCONSIN
Fire Station No. 6
Park Street corner Parr Street

Indications of late Prairie School design, very cubistic;
essentially unaltered. Bronze plaque reads: "A.L. Nuss-
baum, Contractor, Claude and Starck, Architects."

Religious Buildings

MADISON, WISCONSIN September 23, 1914
Luther Memorial Chapel for
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
State Street

Demolished.

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN November 3, 1922
Addition to Parish House (D) (BP) LWC
413 South Second Street

Modest addition with English Country Gothic feeling.
Well maintained.

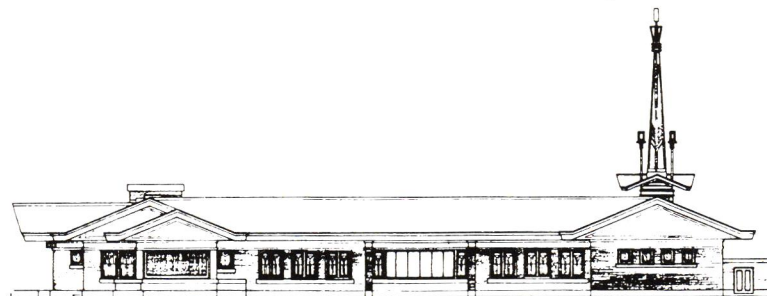
MADISON, WISCONSIN
Luther Memorial Church
1021 University Avenue
Late Gothic Revival; unaltered.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Note: Not listed here are the many standard texts that describe the Prairie School while identifying the total development of American architectural history. Thus, only those books, periodicals or other items with a specific bearing on the subject will be noted.

The entire publication of this quarterly monograph, *The Prairie School Review*, Prairie School Press, Palos Park, Illinois, provides a rich source on the creators of the Prairie School, their creations and the courses. Specific issues are noted in the footnotes.

BOOKS:

- A. Of specific value to this study.
Brooks, H. Allen. *The Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries*. Toronto, 1972.
_____. *Prairie School Architecture, Studies from The Western Architect*. Toronto, 1975.
- B. Of specific interest in locating buildings, and establishing dates, were:
Madison, Past and Present, 1852-1902 (Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin, 1902).
Madison City Directories (also used in establishing ownership)
Editions of 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900-01: Angell and Hastreiter, Publishers, Madison, Wisconsin.
Editions of 1902, 1904, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1914, 1916: G. R. Angell and Co., Madison, Wisconsin.
Editions of 1916 and 1917: Madison Directory Co., Madison, Wisconsin.
Editions of 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927: Wright Directory Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS:

Two early dissertations served as the primary sources on information in the identifications of style and of the practitioners when the author's interest in Prairie School architecture in Madison first began in 1965. They have since served as the foundation of further studies by their

respective authors, yet remain valuable and sound studies.

- Brooks, H. Allen, "The Prairie School, The American Spirit in Midwest Residential Architecture, 1893-1916," Northwestern University, 1957.
Gebhard, David, "William Gray Purcell and George Grant Elmslie and The Progressive Movement in American Architecture from 1900 to 1920," The University of Minnesota, 1957.

THE LOUIS W. CLAUDE COLLECTION

An uncatalogued collection of blueprints and original ink on linen tracings of working drawings, some small scale plans noted in this bibliography, many untitled photographs, some presentation boards, and several printed items noted herein. The collection was almost devoid of correspondence, except for several letters from Louis H. Sullivan, evidently prized by the recipient.

PERIODICALS:

Some periodicals provide a broad insight into the work of many architects of the period, and where work of Claude and Starck has been identified, it is noted in the footnotes.

- Western Architect*, published by Western Architect, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. from 1908 to early 1930's.
Inland Architect and News Record, Published by Porter, Taylor and Co., Chicago, Illinois. Ceased publication when it merged with the *American Architect* in 1908.
Brooks, H. Allen, "The Early Work of the Prairie Architects," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, XXX, March 1960, pp. 62-68.
Claude, Louis W., "Some Recent Developments in Small Library Design," *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, February, 1908; pp. 9-11.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS AND ITEMS:

- "*New Types of Small Library Building*," Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, 1913.

Some Wisconsin Library Buildings, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, 1904.
A Suggestion to State Library Commissions, published privately by Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin, c1908.
A Partial List of Buildings both Public and Private designed by Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin, published privately about 1920.

Library Plans, Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin.

(A collection of original, ink on linen, plans at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$).

The following plans were included:

Carnegie Library for Kankauna, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Library Building for Hoquiam, Washington, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Galena Public Library, Galena, Illinois, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Carnegie Library, Darlington, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library at Stoughton, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Arabut Ludlow Memorial Library, Monroe, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Carnegie Library at Viroqua, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library at Ladysmith, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 White Memorial Library, Whitewater, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library at Durand, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Free Library for Wilmette, Illinois, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Aram Public Library at Delavan, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Eager Free Library at Evansville, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library for Jefferson, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Library Building for Mapleton, Minnesota, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Free Public Library, Houghton, Michigan, Basement and First Floor Plans.
 Carnegie Library, Richland Center, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 Carnegie Library, Reedsburg, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.
 In addition, a set of blueprint copies was a part of the Louis W. Claude Collection containing four libraries not found in the ink on linen tracings.

They were:

Library, Kilbourn, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.

Library, Barron, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans.

Branch Library, Madison, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans.

Library Building for Merrill, Wisconsin, Basement and First Floor Plans, SHSW.

The State Historical Society has four additional sets that were not found in the Louis W. Claude Collections, yet they obviously were part of the original documents. They are:

Columbus, Wisconsin, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Shawano, Wisconsin, and Tomah, Wisconsin.

SHSW Drawing is also found in the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

School House Plans, Claude and Starck, Architects, Madison, Wisconsin.

(A collection of blueprint plans, at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$).

The following plans were included:

School for the Village of Lyons, Basement and First Floor Plans on one sheet.

St. Patrick's School at Madison, Wisconsin, Basement, First, Second and Third Floor Plans.

Doty School for the City of Madison, Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

Irving School for the City of Madison, Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

High School for Westport and Waunakee, Wisconsin, Basement, First and Second Floor Plans on one sheet.

Agricultural School for Marathon Co., Wisconsin, Basement Plan, and First and Second Floor Plans on one sheet.

High School at Watertown, Wisconsin, Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

High School at Stoughton, Wisconsin, Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

Orr, Gordon D., Jr., *"The Progressive Movement in American Architecture"*, unpublished manuscript, August 1966.

_____, *Prairie Architecture in Madison, Wisconsin; Influences, Forms and Form-Givers*, unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1971.

_____, *The Journal of Historic Madison, Inc., of Wisconsin*, Vol. I, 1975, "Prairie Homes in Madison," pp. 21-31.

_____, *The Prairie Style On Madison's Near East Side, A Walking Tour*, Madison, 1976.

Obituaries of Louis W. Claude in the *Wisconsin State Journal* and the *Capital Times*, edition of August 11, 1951, and of Edward F. Starck, in the *Capital Times*, edition of October 28, 1947.

